GENERAL LIER RY

# SCANDINAMAN REVIEW



A Scene from Christianshavn

**DENMARK NUMBER** 

### Peace....

0

0

0

0

0

nition.

A Novel by
ARNE GARBORG

Translated from the Norwegian by

PHILLIPS DEAN CARLETON

Arne Garborg belonged to the writers who made Norway's name illustrious in the second half of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1853, and died in 1924.

Garborg was a peasant's son and the first writer of more than local fame in whom the Norwegian peasant spoke for himself and in his own language.

PEACE is Garborg's greatest prose work, the one in which he has delved most deeply into the human soul and created the most vital people. It is a dark and tragic picture of a strong, noble mind destroyed by its own highest aspirations. But the somber tale is humanized by the homely details of everyday life in which Garborg shares with us his intimate knowledge of the people. Nor is it unrelieved by that quiet humor which pervades all his books, a humor that seldom provokes a laugh or even a broad smile, but more often brings an inward chuckle of amused recog-

## Scandinavian Literature:

FROM BRANDES
TO OUR DAY

By

H. G. Topsöe-Jensen

Translated by ISAAC ANDERSON

From Brandes—who, in 1871 with his epoch-making lectures, inaugurated modern literature in Scandinavia—to Sigrid Undset and contemporary Scandinavian writers, this book surveys the most active years of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish literature. An Introductory Survey leads up to the events of 1871.

The American reader, though he knows the individual work of many Scandinavian writers, has had no chance to learn of the writers themselves; their backgrounds, lives, and environments, the forces-social and literary-which worked on them, their peculiar places in the history of Scandinavian literature. Mr. Topsöe-Jensen gives a continuous account of Scandinavian literature which will make the reader sense it as a whole. Covering the same ground as the collections of Best Stories previously published, this book is the only general survey of Scandinavian Literature available to the American reader.

Illustrated Price \$3.50

Order These Books from

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION PUBLISHERS

25 West 45th Street

Price \$2.50

: ::

NEW YORK CITY

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

How the Danish Government Finances Exports

The plan of the Danish Government for financing export trade, which was inaugurated in 1922, has become extremely popular with exporters, says the Index, of the New York Trust Company. It took some years, however, before they realized the value of the plan. Under the later plan of 1924 the State guarantees for a period of two years up to 85 per cent of the exporter's draft, and demands payment of a certain premium by the exporter into a fund to cover possible losses. An export credit fund was at the same time established by the government, and in the 1928-29 budget that fund was increased to \$11,992,500. The fund has been especially beneficial in the case of exploiting new markets.

INCREASED EARNING OF UNITED STATES RAILROADS

The statistical record of Class I railroads in the United States reveal that during the first eight months of 1929 gross earnings amounted to \$4,208, 000,000, a gain of about 5.6 per cent over the same period in 1928. Net earnings, however, make a much better showing. For during the same months there was an increase of 20.6 to a total of \$827,735,000. Contrasted with the small gain in gross earnings, this indicates the marked improvement in the efficiency of railroad operation which has been characteristic of the past five years.

0

0

NORWAY HAS SCHOOL FOR BANK INSTRUCTION

Having in view the wide range of banking at home and abroad, Norwegian financial interests joined forces in establishing the first school of instruction in bank activity with its varied ramifications. Moral and material support is furnished by the Norwegian Bank Association, the Central Association of Norway's Savings Banks, private banking institutions, and the Society of Norwegian Bank Employees, which latter organization is mainly responsible for the school. Leading bank directors are volunteering as members of the teaching staff.

SWEDEN'S POSTAL SERVICE YIELDS A HANDSOME SURPLUS

In a recent statement by Anders Örne, Postmaster-General of Sweden, it is shown that the total income of the department amounted to 72,700,000 kronor for the past year, and there was a net surplus of 13,000,000 kronor. The number of letters and packages increased by more than 54,000,000, bringing the total up to 767,400,000, or an increase of 7.6 per cent. The value of the property of the Post Office Department is placed at 37,000,000 kronor.

U.S. CREDIT EMERGENCY SUCCESSFULLY MET

Due to the policy of the New York Federal Reserve Bank in safeguarding its credit resources, it was in a position to meet the emergency forced upon it and its member banks by the Wall Street crisis. The Guaranty Trust Company declares in an article in the *Guaranty Survey* that, through the Reserve Bank's policy of raising the discount rate

early in August, and of buying bills later, the banks of New York City were practically out of debt when the heavy demands caused by the market recession were forced upon them.

Danish Banks Improve Their Foreign Balances
The Danish private banks in recent months improved their foreign balances by 27,000,000 kroner.
At the same time, their indebtedness to domestic banks and savings banks shows a decrease of 5,500,000 kroner. The debt of the banks to the National Bank shows a reduction of 12,000,000 kroner. Savings bank deposits increased 18,200,000 kroner in a single month.

BIG EARNINGS OF NORWEGIAN WHALING COMPANIES

The report of the whaling company Rosshavet furnishes a striking example of the large earnings of most of the companies engaged in antarctic whaling. Rosshavet has a surplus for the past season of about 5,500,000 kroner. It is calculated that the total quantity of whale oil was 107,800 barrels as against 45,500 barrels for the same period last season. Including the foreign companies, the total is not expected to fall short of 150,000 barrels as compared with 60,000 barrels last year.

VALUE OF SWEDEN'S EXPORTS CONSIDERABLY INCREASED

The unbroken peace between Swedish employers and workers during 1929 is no doubt largely responsible for the greatly improved trade balance of the country. The first nine months of the year that is just past showed exports valued at 1,288,000,000 kronor and imports amounting to 1,269,000,000 kronor, leaving a surplus of 19,000,000 kronor as against an unfavorable trade balance of 186,000,000 kronor in 1928. The general improved condition has spurred the manufacturers to make substantial enlargements of their plant facilities.

FINNISII MONEY MARKET SHOWS A

A much more optimistic feeling prevails in the financial circles of Finland, and while the stringent money conditions are by no means wholly relieved, the heads of the joint stock banks and of the Bank of Finland are of the opinion that the crisis has been successfully weathered. One factor that has had a tendency to make the improvement less rapid than was desired is the state of the foreign money market which reacts depressingly on Finnish economic conditions.

Norwegian Securities on the

N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Nordisk Tidende, the Norwegian-American newspaper published in Brooklyn, has undertaken to inform its readers about the various Norwegian securities in the American financial market, as shown on the board of the New York Stock Exchange. This enterprise ought to be welcomed by those who wish to be fully informed as to the kind of securities of Norwegian origin traded in in the United States.

JULIUS MORITZEN.

## Foreign Credit Information

Central Hanover maintains resident representatives in London, Paris, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Sydney. It numbers thousands of banks in foreign countries throughout the world among its correspondents.

From contact with these sources and from its own large foreign business the foreign credit files of Central Hanover are being constantly enlarged and brought up to date.

This foreign credit information is always available to bankers and business men throughout the country.

# CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK



14 Offices in 14 Manhattan Centers

NO SECURITIES FOR SALE

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

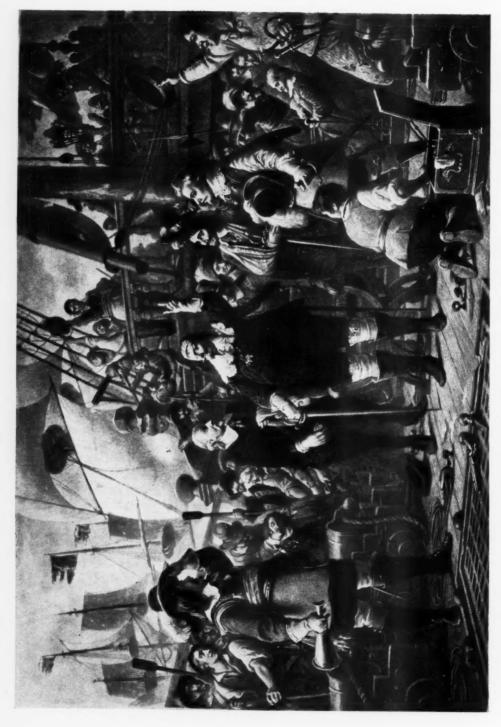
THEODOR FAABORG is curator of Rosenborg Castle which contains chronolegical collections relating to the former kings of Denmark and is especially rich in mementoes of its founder, Christian IV. He therefore has especial facilities for writing on the subject he treats today. At the same time, it is a matter of course that such a large subject can only be brushed with extreme flounce in a single article, and the REVIEW wants to remind its readers that there exists in English an excellent and most entertaining biography of Christian IV written by John A. Gade and reviewed in our pages last year.

We are especially fortunate in having the Glyptotheca, one of the most interesting sights in Copenhagen, described by its director, Frederik Poulsen. Dr. Poulsen is an archaeologist, specializing in the domain of classic art, and is a world authority in his field. In spite of the long list of scholarly works which he has to his credit, he is also well known in Denmark for his novels, short stories, and charming travel sketches. It may be mentioned that some of his works have been written in English, among them one on Greek and Roman Portraits in English Country Houses.

ERNST VON DER RECKE is both poet and scholar. After thirty years of studying the Danish folk song, he has recently published the first volume of what promises to be a standard work on the subject. The Review first introduced Johan Skjoldborg to its readers in the Denmark Number of a year ago. Skjoldborg belongs to the Jutland school of peasant writers who rebelled against the sophistication and the city atmosphere of the Copenhagen literary school. The son of a poor crofter, he has keen sympathy with those who till the soil and get little of its fruits, but though he uses fiction as a means of propaganda, he never lets his plea for social justice weigh too heavily on the texture of his story. His style is marked by clear incisiveness and epic force.

Old readers of the REVIEW will bear us out in saying that we do not often trouble them with accounts of the difficulties involved in assembling pictures and reading matter from three countries across the seas. We do our best, and keep still about our failures. This time, however, we must explain that, for some inscrutable reason, the pictures that were to have illustrated H. Stephensen's article on "The House of the Future" have been delayed. As the article was already in type and scheduled for this number, we decided to use it anyway. We feel that Mr. Stephensen, who is a member of the staff of the daily Politiken in Copenhagen, has described the House of the Future so vividly that readers can easily visualize it even without illustrations.

KAREN M. MÖLLER is a Danish writer and translator from English.



Christian IV on His Battlebhip the "Trinity" Painting by Vilhelm Marstrand, in Roskilde Cathedral

# AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOLUME XVIII

JANUARY, 1930

NUMBER 1

#### Christian IV of Denmark

1577-1648

By THEODOR FAABORG

Copenhagen bears everywhere the impress of the great builder king, Christian IV. The fantastic spires and mellow Renaissance beauty of the Bourse and Rosenborg Castle, the curious Round Tower, and several churches keep his memory green. We have asked Mr. Faaborg to tell something about the man behind the buildings, the king whose image is still vivid in the minds of the Danish people.

VEN BEFORE he was born Christian IV became the subject of myths and legends. His parents, King Frederik II and Queen Sophie, had been longing for an heir to the Danish throne. The King had married late—according to a romantic tradition, because he could not forget his first love, Anna Hardenberg—and was already in his forties. His marriage with Sophie of Mecklenburg had resulted in several daughters, but where was the son, the heir, the one who was to continue the dynasty? Then suddenly it was rumored among the common people that a mermaid had foretold the birth of a son to the royal couple, and this son was to become a mighty monarch, a great general, and a distinguished statesman. Not long afterwards a son was actually born at Frederiksborg, a prince who became the future Christian IV.

During his reign he was the hero of brave deeds that, much later, inspired the poet, Johannes Ewald, to write his "King Christian Stood by the Lofty Mast," which has become the national song of Denmark. After his death, legend and tradition grew up around his memory. Stories were told about his justice and wisdom, about the keenness



KING CHRISTIAN IV
Painting by Peter Isacsz

with which he would cut through mazes of deceit, and the energy with which he would force the triumph of truth.

That Christian IV was an eminent personality is a matter on which all can agree, but while some emphasize his military career, others take his private life, his statesmanship, or his building activity as the starting-point for their valuation of his significance.

#### **Military Career**

Christian IV was an intrepid warrior, but fortune did not smile on his arms. He lacked one gift essential to a successful general, the ability to foresee what would be the result of his actions.

For this reason, in spite of his great personal bravery, he never secured any advantages from his wars, but was always compelled to lay heavier and heavier burdens upon his long-suffering people. Both his courage and his lack of judgment are evidenced in his two campaigns against Sweden and in the rôle he played in the Thirty Years' War. He did not, like the royal commanders of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, watch the battle from a safe distance, but threw himself always into the thick of the fight. Tradition says that in the Kalmar War his life was once saved only by the self-sacrifice of Christian Barnikow, who gave the King his own horse after the King's horse had been shot under him. In the Thirty Years' War his famous opponent, Tilly, who defeated him in the battle of Lutter am Barenberge, gave him the praise that his courage, gallantry, and presence of mind were unequalled.

The peace that concluded the Kalmar War was, on the whole, honorable to Denmark. A worse fate met King Christian when, more for political than religious reasons, he allowed himself to be drawn into the



KING CHRISTIAN IV AND QUEEN ANNA KATHRINE
Painting by Peter Isacsz

Thirty Years' War on the side of the Protestants. When he withdrew from active participation in the war, he had to see the Imperial troops overrun Holstein, Slesvig, and Jutland, spreading there all the terrors of the Thirty Years' War. By the peace of Lübeck which followed, Denmark recovered the occupied provinces, but received no compensation for the damage done by the plundering and ravaging of the troops.

After this Denmark enjoyed peace for fourteen years. Then the King's unfortunate attempt to mediate in the Thirty Years' War roused intense resentment in Sweden, and without any declaration of war, the Swedes invaded Holstein from the south. But King Christian, who was now sixty-six years old, threw himself into the fight with the fire and vigor of a young man. He won several battles against the superior Swedish fleet, and in the naval battle of Kolberger Heide, 1644, he showed truly heroic qualities. While he was directing the Danish forces from his flag ship, the *Trinity*, he was struck to the ground and severely wounded, but rose again and continued the fight,

although he had lost one eye. The war ended with a humiliating peace, but the battle is one of which the Danes are justly proud. At Rosenborg the lace cap and handkerchief that "drank the royal blood" are still shown and recall to mind the day when



CHRISTIAN IV
Painting by Karel von Mander

"King Christian stood by the lofty mast In mist and smoke,"

and wrote his name among the great naval heroes of Denmark-Norway: Tordenskjold, Juel, and Rud.

#### **Family Life**

The family life of Christian IV was, on the whole, not happy. His first marriage, with Anna Kathrine of Brandenburg, was according to all appearances congenial, but it was of short duration. The queen, a modest and retiring woman without any marked personality, died in 1612, just at the time of the Kalmar War when her husband was separated from her for long periods.

Of all their children only the second son, later King Frederik III, outlived the father. The heir apparent, Christian, died in 1647 without leaving any children. Although neither his ability nor his habits impress us favorably, the father seems to have greatly preferred him to his younger brother. His death must have been a hard blow to the aged king who was at that time weighed down by all kinds of adversity.

The second wife of Christian IV was the young noblewoman Kirsten Munk. As she was not of royal blood, she could not reign as queen. It was a love match that ended in strife and discord. Kirsten Munk bore her husband two sons and numerous daughters, but after fifteen years of married life, the couple were so estranged that the King suspected his wife of unfaithfulness and would not even acknowledge her last-born child, but called her "the discarded damsel." She, on her side, laid the whole blame for the breach on the King and accused him of having deceived her with her maid, Vibeke Kruse. Ellen Marsvin, Kirsten

Munk's imperious mother, was a doughty champion for her daughter, and as Kirsten Munk's and the King's daughters grew up, they and their husbands also took part in the controversy, usually on the side of the mother.

Kirsten Munk's son, Valdemar Christian, gave his mother cause for many harsh accusations, some of them so bitter that they seem almost to be inspired by hatred. Of the daughters, the beautiful and gifted Leonora Christina, who married the nobleman Korfits Ulfeld, was the one shining star. The other sisters all lived unhappily with their husbands, and complained bitterly of them, in letters which still exist and which throw an interesting though unpleasant light on their marital relations. Their attitude is in glaring contrast to the devotion of Leonora Christina who followed her husband into exile and even after his death fought with all her strength

d

d



KIRSTEN MUNK, CHRISTIAN IV'S SECOND WIFE, WHOM HE MADE COUNTESS OF SLESVIG AND HOLSTEIN

and sagacity to maintain his innocence. She was the only one who was bound to her father by strong mutual affection, and when he breathed his last, one winter's day in Rosenborg Castle, it was she who was with him and closed his eyes. The King's last hours were darkened by anxiety for her future welfare, and it was well for him that he could not see the fate which was in store for her. Her husband, Korfits Ulfeld, was accused of treason and driven miserably from place to place until he finally died while crossing the Rhine and was buried secretly by his sons under a tree on the river bank. Leonora Christina was herself imprisoned for twenty-two years in the Blue Tower of Copenhagen and has left a record of that time in her famous Memoirs, the manuscript of which is now one of the most prized treasures in the archives of Frederiksborg Castle.

Next to Leonora Christina, the King's favorite child was Ulrik

Christian Gyldenlöve, the son born to him by Vibeke Kruse. He is best known for his defense of Copenhagen, in the reign of his half-brother Frederik III, when his gallantry made him the idol of the people, but the hardships he endured cost him his life. He was a radiant, youthful figure, and is is easy to understand that he was very

dear to his aging father.

Christian IV has left many diaries which, in connection with his letters, show the care he bestowed on all the little things of daily life. He is revealed as the disappointed husband but also as the thoughtful father, who never tired of directing his children's upbringing and even gave minute instructions about their clothing. He was just as economical in small expenditures as he was lavish and generous when it was a question of securing the power of the dynasty and guarding the frontiers of the realm.

#### The Statesman and Builder

In many ways Christian IV showed that he had the welfare of the



THE "WINTER PARLOR" IN THE KING'S FAVORITE RESIDENCE, ROSENBORG CASTLE, SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN HIS WORK ROOM

kingdom at heart. During the years of peace between the Kalmar War and the Thirty Years' War, he displayed great energy in furthering commerce and industry. One after another, trading companies were established, for East India, for Greenland, and for Iceland. The East Indian town Tranquebar was acquired in 1860. It was during the reign of Christian IV that Denmark's postal service was organized. Higher education received much attention. New statutes were given for the University. and the chief Latin schools were enabled to prepare students for the University. An academy for sons of the nobility was established at Sorö, and a school of navigation testified to the King's interest in the naval defense of the realm. Naturally, he did not forget Norway, but made many trips to that country. In general it may be said that he never spared himself whenever his personal presence and attention was required in any cause. He never contented himself with proposing reforms and changes, but took active part in their realization. His efforts to abolish serfdom show the kindness of his heart.

Yet all these activities do not fully explain the glamor that surrounds his name, the widespread knowledge of his life, and the marvellously clear and vivid picture of his personality that is still cherished in the minds of the people. All this can be understood only when we remember that from our earliest childhood we have heard his name in connection with many cities, chief among which are Christiania, Christianshavn, and Christianssand, and that his name has been attached also to many of our most beautiful and monumental buildings. Who can look at Rosenborg, the Chamber of Commerce, Frederiksborg, Trinity Church with the Round Tower, the Regens, the Arsenal, and Holmen's Church, without thinking of the man who built them?

Rosenborg Castle, in which Christian IV drew his last breath, was



n n e it ce i-re y, ls u-n o-at

vi-

THE MAGNIFICENT HALL OF KNIGHTS IN ROSENBORG CASTLE, STILL USED FOR ROYAL CHRISTENINGS, FUNERALS, AND OTHER SOLEMN OCCASIONS

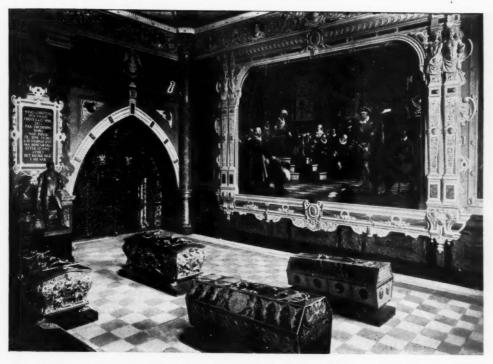


CHRISTIAN IV IN HIS LATER YEARS, FROM A CONTEMPORARY BUST, NOW IN ROSENBORG CASTLE

No wonder that this man is not only named as ordering castles to be built, but also as in fact their builder. The question, who was the architect of Rosenborg, was formerly answered with the name of Inigo Jones. Now no rational person believes that the famous English architect had anything to do with the construction of Rosenborg, although Christian IV may have met him when visiting his brother-in-law, King James of England. Jones' name is not found in any contemporaneous acdestined by fate to become a monument for him. He was much more fond of this small palace than of the larger and more pretentious Frederiksborg which until 1859, when it was laid waste by fire, still showed the radiant gilding that the royal builder had so generously lavished on it. The present Frederiksborg is a copy of the one built by Christian IV. He spent many happy days at Rosenborg, and wished to die there. No wonder that Danes cannot see or hear about this lovely building without remembering its creator, as the painter has pictured him: broad and massive, with his hair hanging down over his forehead and braided on the left side, with a large white collar, huge boots, one hand on his hip, the other firmly clenched round his cane.



THE KING'S CAP OF FINE TÖNDER LACE WHICH WAS RIDDLED BY SHOT. NOW AT ROSENBORG CASTLE

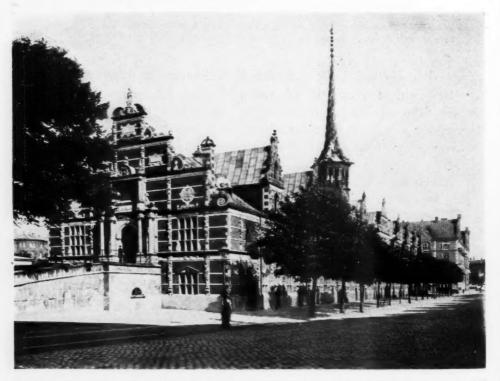


THE MORTUARY CHAPEL OF CHRISTIAN IV IN ROSKILDE CATHEDRAL. IN THE FOREGROUND THE SILVER-MOUNTED CASKET WITH HIS REMAINS, TO THE LEFT THORVALDSEN'S STATUE OF THE KING, AND ON THE WALL MARSTRAND'S PAINTING OF CHRISTIAN IV SITTING IN JUDGMENT

counts. The castle is built in Dutch Renaissance, so popular here during the reign of Frederik II and Christian IV, while Inigo Jones greatly favored Italian architecture. It is now almost certain that Rosenborg was built by a Dutch architect whom the King employed also for other construction. But it is more than probable that he received suggestions and good advice from his royal master, who had a thorough training in draftsmanship.

It is easily seen that Holmen's Church, as well as the Bourse with its characteristic tower, is akin to Rosenborg and from the same period. The red brick, the gray sandstone frames and heads, the Gothic gables, all that distinguished Frederiksborg, is found here as characteristics of what is popularly called the architecture of Christian IV. Another, more archaic style is revealed to us by the heavy gray walls of the arsenal, now containing the finest collection of arms in the world, and the Round Tower, this gigantic cylinder with its winding stone stairway. Only the closest attention to details enables us to attribute these distinctive constructions to the creator of Rosenborg, Frederiksborg, and the Bourse.

The development of sculpture, painting, and craftsmanship under Christian IV was inferior to that of architecture. Yet especially the two last-mentioned arts show so much that is noteworthy that the King's desire and ability to further them cannot be doubted. The fairvlike magnificence and noble lines of the crown which in 1596 was placed on the head of the young king as a sign of his august power, reveal to us the considerable knowledge and technique of the Danish goldsmiths of the time. Here may also be mentioned the gobelins representing the main events of the Kalmar War, which were made to order by Karel van Mander in Delft, after drawings made in Denmark by the artist. Unfortunately, these gobelins were destroyed at the burning of Frederiksborg. Yet they are of lasting importance since they caused the weaver's son, Karel van Mander the younger, to come to Denmark and paint the King, the royal family, and the most prominent men of the country. He was followed by another Dutch painter, Abraham Wuchters, who continued his activity far into the reign of Christian V. Thus painting, like architecture, was predominantly Dutch. And the many monumental Dutch portraits of the King verify to us what his contemporaries have testified about his powerful and impressive personality.



THE BOURSE IN COPENHAGEN, ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS ERECTED BY CHRISTIAN IV



THE NEW CARLSBERG GLYPTOTHECA Vilhelm Dahlerup Architect

#### The New Carlsberg Glyptotheca

Copenhagen's Famous Home of Art

By Frederik Poulsen

HE GLYPTOTHECA in Copenhagen, a world-renowned institution, the largest private collection in Europe, owes its origin to one man. Its founder, Carl Jacobsen, was the son of J. C. Jacobsen who established, in 1876, the great foundation for the advancement of science known as the Carlsberg Fund. Carl Jacobsen, who was born in 1842, was first associated with his father in the brewery business which gives its name to the Carlsberg Fund. Later he founded the New Carlsberg Brewery from which the Glyptotheca is named.

From his childhood home Carl Jacobsen had inherited a love for art, both the Danish, which was still under the influence of Thorvaldsen, and the antique. His activity as an art collector began when, during the World Exposition in Paris in 1878, he acquired some examples of French art for the purpose of rousing Danish sculptural art from the decline into which it had fallen. The next year at an auction in Paris he secured a rarely beautiful head in marble of early Greek art, the so-called tête Rayet, which still occupies a prominent place among the antiquities of his collection.

The acquisition of a large group of the works of Bissen, the leading Danish sculptor of the generation following Thorvaldsen, laid the foundation for the art collection which under the name of the New Carlsberg Glyptotheca was opened to the public in 1882, in an addition built to Carl Jacobsen's home in Valby, near Copenhagen. It contained besides the Danish works five French sculptures and two antiques. In the course of a few years the collection grew to such an extent that it was necessary to add four more rooms in 1885 and ten in 1887.

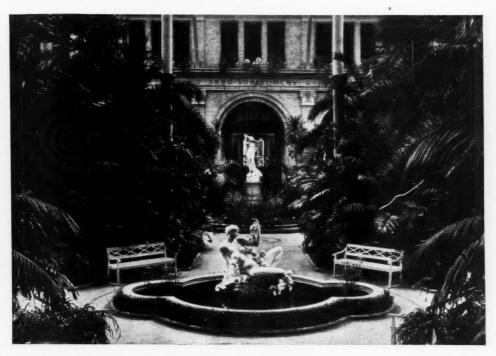
In 1887 Carl Jacobsen formed a connection with the German archaeologist, Helbig, in Rome, and now began the purchase on a large scale of antique art which continued until Jacobsen's death in 1914 and which was facilitated by the circumstance that many of Rome's aristocratic families had been ruined and were compelled to sell their collections of antiques. But during these years Jacobsen forgot neither the Danish nor the French art, and besides sculptural works he acquired a small collection of paintings. His aim was pedagogic; he wished to educate his nation to a better understanding of art through the contemplation of good foreign art, including both contemporary works and the great sculpture of antiquity.

When the great Royal Palace, Christiansborg, was destroyed by fire in 1884 together with its rich content of works of sculpture, Jacobsen conceived the plan of donating his collections to the public, and a few years later he offered a detailed proposition to the State and the municipality of Copenhagen that each of them should appropriate half a million kroner for the erection of a building. The offer was accepted in 1889, the site back of the Tivoli recreation park where the Glyptotheca now stands was donated, and in the spring of 1897 the wing which houses the modern collections, and which was built by the architect

Vilhelm Dahlerup, was dedicated.

These modern collections are in three divisions. First, there is the group of Danish sculpture, including works of Bissen, Jerichau, Freund, and other sculptors of the generation after Thorvaldsen; then there is the French sculpture, including works of Carpeaux, Dubois, Chapu, Gautherin, Falguière, and other great sculptors of the last decade of the nineteenth century, to which has been added a large collection of the chief works of Rodin and Meunier; and, finally, the collection of paintings which included both the works of old Italian and Dutch art which are now in the National Art Museum and selected paintings of the Frenchmen, Millet, Th. Rousseau, Corot, and others, and of the Danes, Lundbye, Skovgaard, Tuxen, and Zahrtmann.

But the collection of antique art, which was by far the most impor-



THE WINTER GARDEN IN THE GLYPTOTHECA. IN THE FOREGROUND KAI NIELSEN'S GROUP, "THE MOTHER OF WATERS"

tant, remained for the time being at Valby. In 1889 Carl Jacobsen and his wife, Ottilia Jacobsen, who also was an art lover, gave this collection too to the nation and the municipality on the condition that they should bear the cost of a new building to be erected in connection with the old one. The offer was accepted in 1900; the new building was begun under the supervision of the architect, H. Kampmann, and was ready for dedication in the spring of 1906. Between the two divisions Jacobsen had commissioned Dahlerup to lay out a gigantic winter garden covered by a dome, and with this the work was complete and place had been found for the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, and Palmyran works of art. Jacobsen himself supervised the installation of the collections in the great rooms and was tireless in his efforts in connection with every phase of the work, in spite of the fact that only the mornings were at his disposal, his afternoons being devoted to the administration of the affairs of his great brewery.

In order to insure the upkeep of this splendid museum Carl Jacobsen had endowed it with a fortune of a million kroner. Furthermore, he established in 1902 the New Carlsberg Foundation for the Encouragement of Art and Knowledge of Art in Denmark and turned over

e

le

n

r-

to the new institution a major part of the income of the breweries. This was of vital importance for the Glyptotheca, for within a few years it became evident that the upkeep of the museum was far from being assured from the interest of the endowment and from admission fees, so that even during the lifetime of Carl Jacobsen the New Carlsberg Foundation was obliged to make large contributions toward upkeep besides paying for the works of art purchased for the Glyptotheca. This was continued after Carl Jacobsen's death in 1914, when his son, Helge Jacobsen, became President of the Board of Directors of the New Carlsberg Foundation. During the years of the war the contributions to the upkeep of the Glyptotheca rose to about 100,000 kroner a year, and in addition the Foundation defrayed the expenses of numerous purchases of works of art, donated in 1921 a new building to house a part of the constantly growing Egyptian collection, and in 1925 still another addition which contains administration offices and an excellent little library of archaeology and the history of art. Since the beginning of 1926 this library has been accessible to the public and has been much appreciated both by Danish art historians and by visiting scholars and students from other countries.

With the view of insuring the upkeep of the Glyptotheca and making it entirely independent, the Board of Directors of the Foundation in the spring of 1929 turned over to the Glyptotheca the large sum of 2,100,000 kroner, the income of which goes toward the expenses of upkeep. At the same time, in order that the Directors of the Foundation might have a voice in the administration of the Glyptotheca, they elected a sixth member of its governing body, of whose other five members two are chosen by the Ministry of Education, two by the munic-



CARL AND OTTILIA JACOBSEN

L. Brandstrup, Sculptor

ipality of Copenhagen, and one is the founder's son, Helge Jacobsen, now President of the Governing Board.

We shall now make a tour through this great collection, pausing to dwell upon only a few of its chief works.

In the fover is a double bust of Carl and Ottilia Jacobsen executed by the Danish sculptor, Brandstrup. The likenesses are excellent, and there is a suggestive contrast between the broad, vigorous, bearded face of Carl Jacobsen and his wife's small, delicate face with its English features. In the foyer are found, too, the original models in plaster of the Danish sculptor Bissen's statues of Danish Queens. The original works in marble perished in the destruction by fire of Christiansborg Palace in 1884.

The Glyptotheca's unique collection of French sculpture has great interest for foreigners. The most important things here are the works of the Second Empire's great sculptor, Carpeaux, which may be



SILVERED BRONZE STATUE OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL Carpeaux, Sculptor

-

d

ı,

i-

g

ır

C-

n

S.

le

a-

n-

ip.

nt,

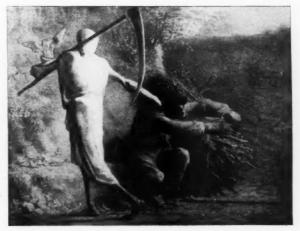
ive

studied only in three places: at the Louvre, in the Museum in the sculptor's native town of Valenciennes, and here in the Glyptotheca of Copenhagen. Carl Jacobsen acquired the original models from the deceased sculptor's atelier at a time when Carpeaux's work was not in demand, but immediately afterward Pierpont Morgan made to the widow an offer of a sum many times larger than the price Jacobsen had paid.

Of the works of this artist the Glyptotheca owns the original statue in silvered bronze of the Prince Imperial as a boy with his dog Nero, commissioned in its time for the Hotel de Ville in Paris, but rejected when the Second Empire fell; and the original model of

the group, The Three Graces, which was never completed; also the original models of the best of this sculptor's excellent portrait busts.

The Glyptotheca's collection of French paintings has been greatly enlarged since Carl Jacobsen's death, but the collection of Danish paintings is virtually unchanged.



DEATH AND THE WOODCUTTER
Painting by Millet

In the French collection are many gems all the way from Delacroix to Van Gogh and Gauguin. Probably the most famous is Millet's Death and the Woodcutter, acquired in 1882 for the small sum of 13,000 francs. Corot is represented by one of his most beautiful landscapes.

The Egyptian collection, in the formation of which the Danish Egyptologist, Valdemar Schmidt, assisted Carl Jacobsen, is rich in works of art all the way from the Third Dynasty to the



SUMERIAN STATUE FROM ABOUT 3,000 B.C.



EGYPTIAN ROYAL HEAD FROM ABOUT 2,000 B.C.

time of the Romans. Additions have been made to this collection up to recent years, since the New Carlsberg Foundation, in return for subscriptions, has shared in the finds of English excavations in Egypt. Famous the world over and pictured in all handbooks on the history of art is the head in black granite of a King of the Twelfth Dynasty (about 2,000 B.C.). In spite of the hardness of the material, the modeling of cheeks. lips and chin is done with most delicate feeling, and the expression of melancholy is miraculously executed.

It is only through the excavations of the last few decades that the Sumerians, Mesopotamia's oldest civilized people,



THE TÊTE RAYET, ATTIC HEAD FROM ABOUT 520 B.C.

have become known to investigators, but the Glyptotheca has two major examples of their distinctive art, which is contemporary with the earlier dynasties of Egypt. One of these works is a Prince seated (Patesi), from about 3,000 B.C., and the other is a standing figure of the famous Prince Gudea of Lagash, one of the finest known examples of Sumerian art.

The most outstanding work of archaic Greek are in the Glyptotheca is the so-called tête Rayet, acquired in 1879 from the estate of the archaeologist Rayet, and thus the first antique owned by Carl Jacobsen. It is an Attic head in marble from about 520 B.C., and it represents, as the swollen ears show, an athlete. It is quite evidently a part of a statue for a grave.

The Glyptotheca owns not a few original Greek works in addition to this head and the beautiful collection of monumental sculptures, which

are for the most part found in a room by themselves. From the middle of the fifth century, that is to say from the time of the Parthenon, come two marble figures from the pediment of a Greek temple in which the slaying of Niobe's sons and daughters by Apollo and Artemis was pictured. One of the figures is that of a young girl fleeing and trying to protect herself within her cloak against the arrows. The other occupied the left-hand corner of the pediment and represents one of Niobe's sons who has been wounded in the back by an arrow and is making a feeble effort to grasp it, and whose body expresses the extreme agony he is suffering. The execution of the nude body



DAUGHTER OF NIOBE FLEEING. GREEK STATUE FROM THE FIFTH CENTURY B.C.



GREEK PORTRAIT STATUE OF A POET PLAYING HIS LYRE

of the youth is exquisite art.

From the fourth century, or perhaps the third, comes the imposing group which represents Artemis dragging Iphigenia away from the altar upon which she was to have been sacrificed, and thrusting a stag forward in her place. The heads are lacking, but there is splendid art in the handling both of the nude female figures and of the draperies. Of the stag the finely formed head is best preserved and best modelled.

To the beginning of the Roman period belongs a Greek head in bronze a trifle larger than

life size. It is a rare piece, and besides the bronze there remain parts of the eyebrows in copper and the whites of the eyes in ivory. It is a highly idealized portrait of a young man.

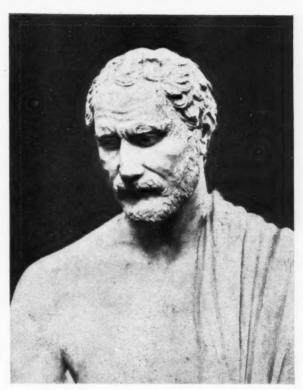
The Glyptotheca possesses the world's finest collection of antique portraits in marble. Among the Greek portraits it is fitting to mention first the busts of Greek poets, philosophers, and orators, which the Romans had in their libraries and which are copies of originals from the fourth century B.c. or the two centuries following. Best known are

the two statues of poets from the Villa Borghese: Anacreon, nude, standing and playing the lyre, a copy of an original from the fifth century B.C. which stood on the Acropolis of Athens; and the seated poet playing the lyre, whose figure and features display a poignant power, an awe-inspiring quality, which reminds one of Michelangelo. Who he is we do not know. It has been conjectured that he may be Pindar or Alkaios.

The Greek philosophers also are well represented: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, together with Zeno, the Stoic, Epicurus, the founder

of the Epicurean school of philosophy, and the latter's disciple, Metrodorus, in a sitting statue which was acquired in Rome in 1920 and supplied with a cast of the head which belongs to it.

Of the Greek orators the Glyptotheca possesses good portrait heads of Aeschines and of Hypereides, orator and bon vivant, and two portraits of the greatest of Greek orators, Demosthenes, one of them an excellent head, and the other a statue which. until the spring of 1929, stood in the manor house of Knole Park in England. This Demosthenes statue is more feelingly and more artistically



UPPER PART OF THE DEMOSTHENES FIGURE

executed than even the famous Demosthenes figure in the Vatican. In his admiration of these portraits of famous Greeks the visitor should not forget the unnamed busts, of which several are originals, as for example two portrait heads of Hellenistic rulers from Egypt and Pergamum and an entire table full of private portraits of Greeks from the time of the Roman Emperors. These last are of great interest from the viewpoints of both art and physiognomy, showing as they do that the Greeks even in the time of the Emperors preserved their feel-

ing for the typical together with their understanding of individual

expression.

The collection of Roman portraits is even richer than the Greek collection and consists in part of portraits of famous Roman men and women, whose names—those of Emperors and their families—we are able to determine with the aid of coins, and in part of unknown heads, busts, and statues, many of which have more artistic value than the Imperial family portraits and which with intimate fidelity to nature portray the Roman from the cradle to old age. Historically the collection spans a period of nearly five hundred years, from the early Republican portraits to the sculptures which show the decline at the beginning of Byzantine art. And socially the collection ranges all the way from coarse peasant types to refined Senatorial faces.

The center of the collection of antiquities is occupied by the beautiful festival hall with its Roman statues and sarcophagi in the colonnades. Here, during the winter months, concerts and lectures are held for the purpose of arousing and nourishing the Copenhagen public's interest

in the collections.



THE HALL OF FESTIVITIES IN THE GLYPTOTHECA

Hack Kampmann, Architect

Under the festival hall are still many more rooms which contain the collection of Greco-Roman studies, a splendid collection of Greek vases, a large Etruscan Museum, named after Carl Jacobsen's faithful assistant, the German, Helbig, and finally a number of ancient Christian sarcophagi.

Midway between the two parts of the Glyptotheca, under a mighty glass dome, lies a uniquely beautiful winter garden with rare and beautiful trees and plants and with a fountain, whose central figure, "The Mother of Waters," was created by the imaginative Danish sculptor, Kai Nielsen, since dead before his time. This group is exquisitely artistic, especially in the handling of the figures of children.



#### "Oh, Is It Wrought-"

By Ernst von der Recke

Translated from the Danish by Charles Wharton Stork

H, is it wrought of the sunbeam's grace
The bright, the glittering hair
That clasps in its gold your delicate face
Than springtime flowers more fair?

My longing hovers around the blaze As a moth near a flame will dance, Till, heedless of life and death, I gaze, Half-blinded as in a trance.

My thoughts are whirled like a shattered barque Where the shimmering surges flow, And the pilot knows not day from dark, Or the port where the ship would go.

The years pass by, but I never care, Time brings not relief to me. The distaff that spun your shining hair Spun the thread of my destiny.

#### In Life and Death

By JOHAN SKJOLDBORG

Translated from the Danish by LIDA SIBONI HANSEN

Two boys, Hans and Lars Kresten, sons of neighbors, grew up together. When Hans appeared, one might be sure that Lars Kresten was not far away. If one went as much as to the store on an errand, the other had to go along.

As children they played together constantly. They were strong and healthy boys, and their games consisted largely in wrestling, which at that time, before the days of more modern sports, was popular in the village. The two sturdy boys wrestled daily. They knew the double body hold, foot hold, arm drag, and enjoyed their contests hugely. Sometimes one, sometimes the other would get the upper hand.

It might happen that they disagreed about something, or became angry with each other. Then each would run to his home and stay there for a while, sulky and silent.

But before long one of them would stick his head out of the door. Soon the other would do the same. Then they would steal round the houses and look toward each other, and finally would meet as if nothing had happened.

What good and true friends such a couple of little boys can become in their play!

When they were still quite young, they were hired out to two farmers who had adjoining pastures on the moor, where the boys were to tend the cattle. Here they continued their close companionship. They found birds' eggs, and put horsehair snares over the nests; they helped each other with the cattle, and wrestled every day. Their strength grew rapidly, and they could always hold their own when fighting with other boys. Hans and Lars Kresten always stood up for each other; those two were like one.

When the potatoes in the heath fields began to be good-sized, the boys took one here, one there, from the different plants, until they had a cap full. That would be a good portion to boil in the tin dish which they had found on the beach, where it had probably drifted ashore from a ship.

When the weather allowed it, they would wade out into the shallow water of the fiord, where the young flounders flitted over the light sand bottom like reflections of flying birds. The two friends would spear the small, flat fish on pointed sticks, and on such a day would have boiled flounder with their potatoes.

After the common religious instruction by the minister they were confirmed together, standing at the very foot of the class in the church aisle, because they had had so little schooling in their childhood. But they were two healthy-looking fellows who filled out their frieze clothes with their sturdy bodies and whose cheeks were full and red.

Later they hired out to different men in the same town, and continued their friendship. During the summer evenings they joined the other young people in games and fun on the common. Hans and Lars Kresten were the first in strength and suppleness, and often vied with each other. It was hard to say who was the better. But they boasted so little about their prowess that they were well liked by everybody.

When it sometimes came to a jolly little fight with others, they were not afraid of that either, as at the time of the Öslös fair when they cleared the booth of Kjeld Olsen from Thisted. The hired men from the country estates had filled the booth and were annoying other people there. Hans placed himself near the door and called to Lars Kresten to "throw them

over here." Lars Kresten seized them right and left, and Hans flung them out, head or feet first just as it happened. It was a merry sport, and when they were through with the job, they smiled to each other and thought it had been great fun. Still they wiped the perspiration from their foreheads, and ordered six bottles of beer at once, to quench their thirst. Many people wanted to treat them because they had gotten rid of the intruders, and the beer flowed freely. But the two robust boys could stand a good deal, and their walk was firm and brisk when they left the place. They went together, ready to stand back to back and use both hands and feet, if the hired men from Ullerup wanted to settle the accounts, or if something else should come up. That would not have worried them much.

e

h

h

d

S

d

d

n

)-

e

es

\$S

en

ir

gs

in

nd

th

eh

he

ut

ed

tle

of

air

eld

m

th

re.

nd

em

As time went on, they grew to resemble each other more and more, and many people thought that they were brothers.

When they were to serve in the army, both asked to be made guardsmen, as they had a great desire to see Copenhagen. They found much to look at and investigate in the city. They always went together when they were free, ready to stand up for each other. One evening they went to a dance hall which at that time was very popular, and somehow they got into a wrangle with a crowd of men who called them hayseeds. They did not dare take it up with so many, because the floor was slippery, and they were afraid of sliding as on ice. So they went out, but only to have their shoes hobnailed. Then they returned, quite at their ease, sure of being able to hold their own. The aggressors surrounded them at once, but it was a fine sight to see Hans and Lars Kresten deal out blows and sweep the "trash," as they said, into a corner, until the police arrived.

Then the two guardsmen appeared as quiet and orderly fellows who smiled amiably, looked innocent, and were quite sober, so the police dropped the matter then and there.

After their military service they spent some years together around Livö channel, as ferriers and fishermen. Those were hard years. They spent all their earnings in the towns and the inns of the ferry-places, and often had a hard time making ends meet. Besides, they got into bad habits, and what had been play before, now took on another aspect. They began to be looked on as rowdies, who would pick up quarrels everywhere, and were feared at all the county fairs. People even nicknamed them "the bad boys from Mors."

Mors was not the place of their birth, but an island which they often visited, on account of a girl with whom Hans was in leve. After a while he married and settled down.

Lars Kresten stayed with the young couple, and helped them to get a few pieces of furniture and to feed and clothe the rapidly increasing family. He remained single, and went fishing with Hans year after year. Winter and summer they sailed through all the sounds and coves and channels in the middle part of the Lymfiord, and were known in every inn and nook of the shore.

One winter Lars Kresten had gone to a funeral, and Hans had sailed out a couple of miles to see to some nets. Towards morning, when Lars Kresten came home, he saw that Hans had not yet arrived. That looked bad, he thought. And although he had a good jag, as the saying is, he changed his clothes at once, got hold of another man, and went out with him on the fiord in the dark night to look for his friend. For, as he swore up and down, "This is bad. I can feel it in my bones. It's very bad."

Lars Kresten searched and searched, but on a winter morning before dawn it is not easy to find anything. He kept near a certain spot which he had an inkling must be the place.

He was right, for in the growing light they suddenly became aware of the head of a man, bobbing up and down.

In the evening Hans had run against a broken seine pole and sprung a leak in his boat. It sank, but at the same time drifted over toward another pole which was sticking up in the air. Hans got hold of this pole, and when he stood on the edge of the sunken boat he could just keep his head above water, although every wave washed over him. He had been standing thus all through the winter night, from eight o'clock in the evening until he was found at eight o'clock in the morning. The worst had been the floating ice which he had had to fight. He did not mind getting the skin scoured off his face by it, but he did resent the idea of having his head smashed when the waves dashed the ice against him.

Just at sunrise Hans saw the boat approach. Although his eyelids were nearly frozen, and he could hardly see, he knew at once who was coming.

"Well, how goes it, Hans?" asked Lars Kresten when he reached the place.

"It might be better, Lars Kresten," he mumbled, almost unable to move his lips.

He was dazed and nearly stiff, yet the men managed to get him into the boat. Lars Kresten worked hard over him and kept him close to his own strong and warm body. And after a short while Hans began to come out of his daze and feel better.

The two friends exchanged the following brief remarks:

"What was the worst, Hans?"

"I stood there and felt so thirsty."

"It seems to me there was water enough."

"But only salt water—if I hadn't had my quid, I wouldn't be here now."

"So you got hold of your tobacco?"

"I managed to heave it out of my pocket, and that helped me kill the time."

When they had laid up near home, Lars Kresten said:

"Didn't you think that it might easily have gone wrong?"

"I thought of two things. The first was that I wished Lars Kresten was home. But then I also thought it would be a darned shame to stand upright in the water and drown, holding on to a pole."

That was all that was said about the matter.

When Hans came inside his home, he demanded five thick rounds of bread and butter and two or three big glasses of coffee punch, after which he wanted to rest awhile.

Next day he was as spry as ever, and acted as if nothing had happened. The matter was not mentioned again.

That winter there was a great religious revival in those parts of the country. People preached, shrieked, and sang violently. It came from the south and the north, as suddenly as a thunderstorm. Nobody knows what Hans had been thinking that night at the pole, but at a revival meeting something broke loose like an avalanche inside of him, and he joined the "holy" folk. That helped them immensely, for Hans had a voice which could be heard through the greatest racket. When the heavy fisherman, formerly known as a hurrah-boy and rowdy, stood up in the congregation and began to speak, his resonant words sank into the depths of people as the lead weights of a net sink to the bottom of the sea.

The doctrine of the holy folk was simple: We are not living according to the catechism, we are heathens and brutes, drunkards and rioters. Of course, we are headed straight for hell; and yet God's shining abodes are awaiting those who repent—but it must be now—today—

Lars Kresten was sorry that Hans had been converted, for he had become queer. Of course it was true that we were beasts, but what was there to be done about it? It was no use to get foolish about it, Lars Kresten thought.

Now, when they were sailing together, there was silence in the boat. Perhaps there had been that before, but this was different. Their silence had formerly been one of confidence and beauty, full of kindness. Now something strange, almost unfriendly, had come between them. Hans would sit at the tiller for hours, as if mourning. Then he would sigh deeply and look sadly at his friend. "You are a heathen, Lars Kresten. You are going to hell."

Lars Kresten had his own thoughts about that. It was a miserable time.

One day when they were tacking through Livö channel during a strong west wind, and Hans was sitting at the tiller lost in thought, a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat. They succeeded in freeing themselves from the ropes and sails, and Hans managed to seize an oar

with which he kept above water. Then he discovered Lars Kresten, who was splashing around as well as he could. Swimming had never been his strong point. At once Hans pushed his oar over to his friend.

"Take the oar, Lars Kresten, for you are going straight to hell, but I am going to the shining mansions of heaven."

"No, Hans," answered Lars Kresten, pushing the oar back, "you have a wife and children, but I am single."

They went on pushing the oar back and forth between them until the water closed over their heads.

That was their last wrestling.



#### The House of the Future

A Building and Home Exposition in Copenhagen

By H. STEPHENSEN

N THE MIDST of a period of conflict in Danish architecture, a time when the old and the new are more violently opposed than ever before, Denmark's leading architectural organization, the Academic Society of Architects, celebrates its fifty years' jubilee. Since Denmark is the land of red-letter days, where even the staidest organizations and individuals make special occasions of every tenth anniversary, it is reasonable enough that the Society of Architects felt itself in duty bound to create something big in this most important year. After much deliberation it was decided to hold an exposition which should show by its content the development of architecture during the period which it covered. It was a risky undertaking; with two tendencies in strong opposition to each other, the result might be almost anything.

But fortunately the new movement was victorious. It was victorious because youth and that which is new belong together, and youth must win. That is youth's right.

There may be those who will say that it is all a matter of fashion and that youth is but an involuntary tool, blindly following the unwritten laws of fashion. That is not entirely wrong; but do not forget that fashion is but one of the clever inventions by which evolution furthers certain purposes. It is not a question of chance. Who will deny that the economic independence of women has had a decisive influence on the vogue of short hair and abbreviated skirts? How does one imagine women would be able to work all day long in offices, shops, and stores wearing crinolines or trains? It would be impossible. And in precisely the same manner the art of building has been affected in that special field which lies nearest to our daily lives-in the building of homes. In this field, over the whole of Europe, there has arisen during this amazing post-war period a mighty rebellion against the stifling bonds of tradition. From a weak beginning in France and Germany, the new rational concept of architecture has reached out to the remotest corners of the Continent. It is a war to the knife, in which the men of the new era demand the right to make such changes in the art of building as will bring it into correspondence with the spirit of the age.

This, then, is the background for the great Building and Home Exposition in the fall of 1929.

And, as has already been said, the new trend has been victorious.

In a mention of the Exposition in the daily *Politiken*, Anker Kirkeby has described his impressions in the following recollection from Paris:

"Suddenly I felt respect for the broken-down actress Cécilie Sorel. The public knows of her that she is the old prima donna of the Theatre Française who carries on a reign of terror behind the scenes and who is a sight on the stage; completely devoid of talent, she clings even in her old age to the great amoureuse rôles, which she executes in the stiff, traditional manner, with affected gestures and impossible declamation. But in spite of her lack of talent, in spite of her affectation and her coquetting with the youth which is no longer hers and the beauty that has vanished, she succeeds, off the stage, in maintaining an assured place in the life of Paris. Her name is the first to be mentioned in mondaine social gatherings, her whims become the fashion. In her splendid old palace she held the most important salon in Paris, where she received presidents, cabinet members, brilliant writers, and world-renowned artists. Her latest whim, a year or two ago, was to get rid of the dignified old palace. All

the precious Louis Seize furniture was sold; even her private bed, which had belonged to Madame Pompadour (and which Madame Sorel had carried with her on a widely advertised American tour), came under the auctioneer's hammer; the classical paintings, the historic objects of art, the entire contents of the house which was a veritable museum of antiques, all were carried away, discarded, finished. In place of her former home Madame bought a brand-new house out in the modish American quarter back of Etoile, equipped from cellar to attic by the most modern architects with all the practical inventions of the time and with new furniture à la Corbussier. The French press never tired of commenting on the event. Madame Sorel herself said: 'It is the duty of all of us to follow along with our own time and to support its architects and artists.' In reality, she had made herself a part of the great revolution of our day in the hope that she might thereby preserve her own youth."

But even though the tendency of the Building and Home Exposition was clear enough, the same could not be said of the first impression that met the visitor upon his entrance into the main section of the Exposition, the great hall lighted from above and known as the Forum. Here everything was confusion-a strange, kaleidoscopic picture which, in a peculiarly direct way, reproduced the age it represented. The leading architects, Kay Fisker, John Thorson, and C. F. Möller, must have had this effect in mind from the beginning. In planning it they had made use of the peculiar qualities of unrest to give all the dead objects life. It was concentration in the highest degree; each individual exhibit was permitted to produce its own effect without the artificial, inelastic frames which so often spoil the greater expositions. And yet the red thread was not lacking; it was even carried out with all possible distinctness. At one side of the hall, near the corner of the great Forum which had been laid out inside the main entrance, was an imposing, spiral guide-post tower, upon which the various departments of the Exposition were marked in large, illuminated letters, and from each sign broad colored bands stretched out over the Exposition and large arrows pointed down toward each exhibit to be taken into consideration under the designated grouping. All this was an experiment. Whether or not it was successful is another question. First, the visitor was made to lose his bearings in order that he might have the experience of wandering through the winding streets of the Exposition and enjoy the sensation of discovering for himself the many little surprises that were constantly coming into view. But since an exposition is not merely romantic, it was necessary to designate logical lines through the seeming confusion. That not all people understood this clever play between jest and earnest goes without saying.

e

r

S

r

y

e

r

e

n

e

m

y

e-

y

r,

1e

le

to

n-

n-

ce

n-

he

ed

r-

At

of

ut

Besides the varied exhibits of materials and standard houses, the Academic Society of Architects had arranged in the outer circumference of the hall its real jubilee exhibits consisting of drawings and models of buildings of the past fifty years.

Home building was the main feature of the Exposition, and in this field there was everything that the heart could desire—detached one-family houses, rows of houses, apartments, houses for summer residence, and houses designed for mere week-end occupation; last but not least there was the "House of the Future," which probably was entitled to the greater part of the honor for the success of the Exposition in so far as attendance was concerned.

The House of the Future was round. Since a Copenhagen professor appeared to go into raptures over this fact in his report of the Exposition, and since a distinguished journalist wrote in a great newspaper (the same one in which the professor's report appeared) that "new houses create new men," we may perhaps

assume that the men and women of the future will be round—sad news for those whose living depends on the cult of slenderness.

Fortunately, the professor's enthusiasm is due solely to the fact that the designers of the house have broken away from the concept that everything must be quadrangular—a concept which the French Corbussier architecture, to which the House of the Future must be directly attributed, has seemed to be about to impose even upon normal men and women. Accordingly, one may expect a return to alternations between the round and the quadrangular. As for the journalist's idea that "new men create new houses," the author seems to have overlooked the fact that precisely the opposite is true.

Just here is the salient feature of this House of the Future which two young architects, Flemming Lassen and Arne Jacobsen, have brought forth after a competition fostered by the distinguished Academic Society of Architects. The design is their declaration that the new men and women can best live in round houses. For the "new" men are sun worshippers, since our time demands first of all hygiene in habitations for human beings. And the sun is not only round in itself, it goes round, or so it seems to human eyes. If one is to have the object of his worship before his eyes throughout the day-and who does not desire that?—then the house should be round so that the sun can go around it and shine into the room in which one, in the course of one's daily cycle of activities, happens to be.

Thus the bedroom is so placed that one is awakened by the first rays of the sun coming at a slight angle. Thereupon one cats breakfast in a room facing east by a point or two south, receiving the light of the sun when it is a little higher in the heavens; the day's work is gone through with in a room facing south; and finally dinner is eaten in a southwest room with the rays of the descending sun gilding the ceiling. This is the plan in its simplest

form. But let us peep into the interior of the house.

The visitor arrives in his car, and when he has approached to the proper distance from the garage the car passes over a mechanism which causes the curtain door to be lowered, and once the car is inside, the door rises again—a trick which in practice already belongs rather to the present than to the future.

Stepping out of the car, the visitor approaches the door, presses the button, and hears a deep voice within announcing that "someone desires to enter." The voice is directed to the occupants of the house and comes, of course, from a loud-speaker which has been arranged to repeat these words. Some day, perhaps, it will be so arranged that another loud-speaker will greet the person entering with "How do you do?" Or, perhaps, with "Call again on the first of the month." When the visitor has been admitted, he steps confidently on the door-mat to wipe his shoes, but that is unnecessary. A vacuum cleaner, started automatically by the weight of his body on the mat, has already sucked all the dust from the soles. Strangely enough, the visitor is now obliged to remove his own overcoat, which is then hung up in a wardrobe entirely concealed in the wall, after which he may enter the room where the members of the household are, unless he happens to be the owner of all this magnificence. In that case he may, perhaps, wish to do a little work. This may be done in the room equipped for that purpose, in which a steel writing desk invites to industry. In front of it stands a little nickel-plated tabouret made of bicycle tubing, which is to serve as his desk chair. Rocking in this springy seat he pulls out a drawer. Immediately a handsome red typewriting machine, shining with Duco lacquer, appears before him. As yet, strangely enough, it is necessary for him to think the thoughts to be put on paper. But if there is something he wishes to know, he has only to reach for his automatic telephone and put himself in

communication with the subscriber to whom he wishes to talk, whether he is in the city or out on the bounding waves of the Sound, where the boats now are equipped with telephones. But one may also lack knowledge concerning things which he will prefer to look up for himself. Behind his back, on beautifully chrome-nickeled arms, hang globes which show the earth, the heavens, and other things which have a tendency to become mere abstract ideas in the brain but which are here held fast by science and technical devices.

When he has produced something to be published to the world about him, it is not necessary to walk to the post box. He merely leans over in his chair and drops the letter in the mail chute, the slot, naturally, being beside the desk. One should remember to place the waste basket on the opposite side.

When his work is finished, he goes through the little sliding door into the dining-room, where his hostess-or his wife-has arranged the necessary vitamins as daintily as possible on the sheet of plate glass supported on four legs of gas-pipe which has supplanted the diningroom table of earlier days. Here, too, he rocks on steel springs, easy to keep clean but rather depressing to look at. When the calories have been consumed, the lady of the mouse may, without leaving her seat, whisk the entire table service through a trap-door into the kitchen, where it slides directly into the dishwashing machine. This machine is not yet able to put the dishes away, as it surely will do soon when the standardizing of service has gone a little further.

And now is the time for rest. For the siesta one may take his ease on one of the air-cushioned chesterfields in the round living-room on whose walls there are no pictures. They are superfluous, for life itself in all its manifestations appears in the room's one picture frame which encloses the televisor screen. Here one may view with equal facility a football game

in Sydney or the Belgian Crown Prince dedicating an orphans' home. Should it by chance be a warm summer evening, so that one is not tempted to sit at the livingroom table (upon which cigars and whiskey automatically appear in their proper places), one steps out through the open door, which is an entire "absent wall," into the garden; or one may step down through an opening in the parquet floor directly into a racing motor-boat. The House of the Future here in the Exposition was built over a lake just as the architects believed one would prefer to have it should one wish to have real joy of it. After the trip one goes to bed-resting upon compressed air-and the next morning, awakening early, one looks out the window to see if the weather is favorable for a trip in the helicopter, the perpendicularly rising flying machine which rests on the landing place on the roof, or whether it is best to exercise in the gymnasium with its mechanical boxer and its rowing machine on the floor. The new day may begin—the new day in a home built of steel, glass, and rubber.

to

in

of

are

ay

ngs

m-

lly

ich

her

me

ich

ni-

be

not

He

ops

at-

uld

on

oes

the

his

ita-

eet

of

ng-

he

ean

hen

ady

her

vice

ien,

ish-

not

ire-

g of

the the und in no life in en-

Such is the House of the Future as it stood in the Forum of the Home Exposition, created by two young men who have well employed their time in spying out things that are new. They themselves have become, to a certain degree, men of the future, fitted to create the hour of the future, even though a little moderation is still necessary. But a jest is a jest, and earnest is earnest. And even though there are glimpses of earnestness among the merry conceptions of the House of the Future, its importance as a model lies outside the realm of immediate discussion. But to compensate for this the Exposi-

tion offered a number of other model houses of which it may be said that, even though they broke with the traditions of the moment and in many ways overthrew all the old theories, their realization was by no means beyond what one may imagine as being put into execution immediately. They were worked out in close contact with life as it is lived from day to day. In this connection one may mention Professor Kay Gottlob's villa built after an American model with light frame construction covered with diamond-shaped asbestos shingles, and Architect Steen Eiler Rasmussen's house, designed as one of a row, in which, in spite of the confined space, he was successful in creating an excellent habitation with all the modern conveniences that are available today. The same tendency is seen in Architect Vilhelm Lauritzen's villa which, with its quite novel distribution of spaces, was in close touch with our time. This house aroused continual discussion among those who visited the Exposition, only because it was in nearly every respect different from that to which we are accustomed in Denmark, but almost invariably the discussion closed to the advantage of Architect Lauritzen.

And thus it has gone with this Exposition as a whole. It aroused both resentment and enthusiasm, but when the results are reckoned up, it will doubtless be the enthusiasm that will be in the lead. The Building and Home Exposition has carried the modern movement within the Danish architectural profession a long step forward.

For this reason the Academic Society of Architects may look with a certain pride upon its contribution to the jubilee year.

#### The Story of Hvidöre

OT LONG ago the press brought a news item to the effect that Hvidöre had been sold to a company which intended to make it into a summer resort. The sale of the lovely little villa on the Öresund closes an epoch, the last sad incidents of which are still fresh in our minds.

In the days of King Christian IX and Queen Louise, known as the father- and mother-in-law of Europe, Denmark was a gathering place for all the royalties of Europe, and the little summer palace, Fredensborg, where kings and emperors met in a family group, was featured in the world press. On the eighty-seventh birthday of the old king, April 8, 1905, his children were as usual assembled in Amalienborg, Copenhagen. He did not live to see another birthday, but after his death the Danish State put the family home Amalienborg at the disposal of his three daughters, Queen Alexandra, Empress Dagmar, and Duchess Thyra of Cumberland, whenever they should visit Denmark.

Empress Dagmar and Queen Alexandra, however, wished to have a home of their own in their native land which they both continued to regard with warm affection. In looking about for a suitable place, their choice fell on the pleasantly situated villa Hvidöre, which had been built by Legation Counsellor, F. C. Bruun for his own use, and remained the summer home of his widow for a number of years after his death. It had been built after the design of the architect Johannes Schröder in an English modification of Italian Renaissance style, and had been furnished with a luxuriance almost unknown in Denmark at that time.

The property was acquired by the two Danish princesses in 1906. Around the seventh of September, when the royal family gathered at Fredensborg to celebrate the birthday of Queen Louise, the sisters would spend a short time together at their quiet home, Hvidöre. Queen Alexandra would stay only a few weeks, for her presence in England was usually required for many important functions at this time of the year, but Empress Dagmar would stay on till close under Christmas, when Her Majesty would leave for Russia.

Suddenly the visits ceased. In all the years while the world resounded to the roar of cannon, this peaceful spot was deserted. In vain the Danish woods clothed themselves in festal array in spring and in autumn; the shutters of Hvidöre remained closed. But hardly a year after peace had been declared, the doors and windows were opened, and there was a house-cleaning on a grand scale. When the rowan-berries were red, Hvidöre welcomed the Danish Princess Dagmar, now a refugee from the country where she had reigned as an empress. A few quiet years she lived there before she closed her eyes.

But the site of Hvidöre had an older history dating back four hundred years before it became the home of the Danish royal sisters. On the very spot where the villa now stands, Queen Kristina, wife of King Hans, built a chapel, in 1498, and had it dedicated to St. Anne, whose protection was invoked on behalf of the sailors navigating the difficult waters of the Sound.

A few years later King Hans built there a castle which he called Hvidöre and which he used when hunting in the adjacent woods or fishing and sailing on the Sound. In this castle his son, the ill-



ABOVE, VILLA HVIDÖRE. BELOW, CHRISTIAN IX AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS, TAKEN AT AMALIENBORG, DURING THEIR LAST VISIT BEFORE THE OLD KING'S DEATH

plunged them from the height of power into the depths of suffering, and alike also in the fortitude and patience with which they bore their fate.

1

e r n

r

1e 1e as ds in of

a

he

nd

nd

ed,

ess

ın-

SS.

ore

der

ars

ish

the

of

and

oro-

ail-

the

uilt

löre

the

on illKAREN M. MÖLLER.

# CURRENT EVENTS



¶ President Hoover's annual message, as presented at the second session of the Seven-

ty-first Congress, had been anticipated with keen interest by the country because of the many important matters now pending in which it was expected the President would point the way to future action. His chief recommendations turned on speedy action for a revised tariff, of a flexible nature; prompt tax reduction; a strengthening of the prohibition enforcement act, and an appeal to business to do all in its power to keep the machinery going. ¶ It was only natural that some reference should be made by Mr. Hoover to the recent financial crisis, but he made this reference the occasion for saying that the Federal Reserve system had taken measures to strengthen the position against the day when speculation would break. He saw comfort in the fact that the capital that had hitherto been absorbed by the stock market loans for speculative purposes is now returning to the normal channels of business. ¶ As for limitation of naval armaments, the President said he counted on the London Conference of the powers to trim the United States navy budget effectively. He regretted that the expenditure for national defense purposes had been rising steadily until it had reached the sum of \$730,000,-000 for the current fiscal year. ¶ Preliminary to the reconvening of Congress. President Hoover had asked the Governors of the 48 States to help his program of business progress by speeding public works and thereby keeping employment at a high level. The replies uniformly assured the President of the co-operation of the respective commonwealths. ¶ Among leaders in business, Henry Ford took the initiative in his own original way by adding \$20,000,000 annually to his pay roll;

that is, making \$7.00 the basic pay per day and thereby giving 24,320 employees \$1.00 a day addition to their present wages. Increases graduating on the basis of five cents an hour were given those already receiving between \$7.00 and \$10.00 a day. ¶ For his great services to the country and especially for what he had done toward the beautification of the national capital, Elihu Root was presented with the first medal of its kind ever bestowed by the National Academy of Design. The award was made by Cass Gilbert, the president of the Academy. In his reply, Mr. Root spoke of the great need for bringing the people, "the common people, up from the dismal, hopeless condition of poverty." The entire world joined in congratulating Commander Richard E. Byrd on his successful flight to the South Pole and back again to the base of Little America in the Antarctic. President Hoover's message to the intrepid explorer was one of pride in Commander Byrd's achievements which showed, the President added, that "the spirit of great adventure still lives." ¶ Invitations have gone out for the nations of the world to take part in the Chicago Fair of 1933 for which purpose Congress made an appropriation of \$5,-000,000. President Hoover's announcement contained reference to Rufus C. Dawes, brother of Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, as head of the committee now actively at work preparing for this Centennial celebration. ¶ With Christmas just passed, and the annual Christmas seal drive made effective, it may be well to recall that it was the late Jacob A. Riis who brought the idea to this country after receiving a letter from a friend in Denmark with such a seal attached. After its introduction in the United States, the National Tuberculosis Association used the distribution of the seals as a means for raising money, and much good was accomplished as a result.



r

ıt

0

ie

 $\mathbf{d}$ 

d

P-

el-

n

at n-

88

ld

er ht

he

ic.

nin

ch

he

s."

na-

he

ose 5,-

ce-C.

the

in,

at

eleed,

ive

eall

vho

ter

en-

its Na-

the

for

# DENMARK

¶ Of the new legislation proposed by several members of the Stauning cabinet on the

assembling of the Rigsdag, Minister of Justice Zahle's proposal for the abolition of capital punishment held especial interest in view of the minister's visit to the United States where he inspected a number of the leading penitentiaries. After declaring that Danish institutions more than held their own in comparison with what he had seen in America, Minister Zahle based his contention for the abolition of the death penalty on the fallibility of human justice. He said that after depriving a human being of life it was too late to rectify mistakes that might possibly have been made, no matter what care was exercised by the authorities. ¶ In the Folketing, Minister of Social Affairs Steincke proposed a new law that would work for the minimizing of unemployment. He was greatly in favor of some kind of public insurance that at the same time should not be compulsory. nance Minister Bramsnaes asked the cancellation of the law pertaining to the reduction of income taxes. ¶ The disarmament question continues to agitate the Rigsdag as well as the public. In the Folketing the spokesmen of the Conservative party are determined to prevent any decrease of armaments that would reduce the country to a state of complete nondefense, and as usual it is Count Holstein who takes the lead in the opposition. He believes that a Scandinavian entente is a necessity as leading to a closer understanding of mutual interests when faced with international issues. ¶ Whatever truth may attach to the rumor that there is a strong undercurrent in Schleswig-Holstein for a complete separation from Prussia, and the forming of an independent republic, the Danish Government considers it its duty to be awake to con-

ditions so close to the border. It is believed that German Nationalists have seized upon the situation as serving their own ends, and that they are possibly fanning the embers into flame. ¶ With the waters around Greenland becoming unexcelled fishing territory of late, Danish fishermen want to know why they are excluded from taking part in what is proving a source of wealth to fishermen of other countries. It is for the Government, therefore, they say, to so change the law that the entire territory is made accessible to Danish fisher folk. ¶ It takes a theater-loving people like the Danes to become agitated over matters pertaining to the stage, and from what the newspapers have to say about the Royal Theater, and the proposals of Minister of Education Borgbjerg anent certain changes in the conduct of the institution, one is led to believe that nothing equally important was ever before made a matter of public discussion. Certain of the changes proposed are considered almost revolutionary as regards this venerable stage. ¶ Denmark is used to exhibitions of many kinds, but the five-hundredth anniversary of the Goldsmiths' Guild, with its display of works made from the precious metals capped anything heretofore displayed to the public. One of the features of the exhibition was a complete workshop of diamond grinding brought direct from Antwerp, including machinery and workmen. Indications are multiplying that the Danish Tourist Society will strain every nerve so that the coming season will make Denmark a Mecca for sightseers from both the Continent and from overseas. It is expected among other things that the Hans Christian Andersen one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday anniversary will induce many foreigners to visit the country of the poet's birth. The celebration is to be held in July. A number of important conventions are also scheduled for Copenhagen during the coming sum-¶ Apropos Iceland, and the one thousandth anniversary of the Althing, the correspondent of Aftenposten at Reykjavik has had an interview with the leader of the Icelandic Independence party, former Minister Sigurdur Eggerz, who suggests that next summer will be as good a time as any to make an end to the union with Denmark, as this question is to come up at any event in 1940. It is hardly likely, however, that such a severance of relations will be allowed to interfere with the ceremonies at Reykjavik when King Christian comes to Iceland to take part in the celebration.



# SWEDEN The announcement of the

The announcement of the Nobel Prize winners attracted as usual the attention of

the entire literary and scientific world. The literature award went to Thomas Mann, the German author of Der Tod in Venedig, Die Buddenbrooks, etc., and his name was greeted in the Swedish press with more unanimous approval than is usually the case. The 1928 physics prize, held over from last year, went to Professor Owen W. Richardson, of King's College, London, a fellow of the Royal Society. He is known principally for his research work in the theory of electrons. A French scientist, Louis-Victor de Broglie, received the same prize for 1929. His chief contribution to the realm of physics is his discovery of the so-called "wavemechanics" which dissolves the primary consistencies of the atom into waves. ¶ Sweden shared the honors with England in the award of the 1929 prize in chemistry, which was divided between Professor Arthur Harden, of the London University, and Professor Hans von Euler, of the Stockholm University. Both scientists have been making extensive and successful researches in the subject of enzymes, or the causes of fermentation. ¶ The 1929 Nobel Prize in Medicine was also divided, and again England received a half share through Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins. Both he and his co-winner, Professor Christian Eijkmann, of the Utrecht University, Holland, are known as the discoverers of the vitamines. The Nobel Peace Prize was not awarded this year. The New Arsta Bridge, near Stockholm, considered one of the most daring and beautiful examples of modern Swedish structural engineering, was formally opened by King Gustaf. In connection with the bridge, the so-called Hammarby route, a new and important traffic artery by water south of the city, was also inaugurated. With the completion of these two facilities, which have been under construction for several years, Stockholm is now reached more quickly by railreads, boats, and highway lines from the south and west. ¶ A powerful ice-breaking train ferry for the Swedish route from Trelleborg to Sassnitz, in Germany, across the Baltic Sea, is planned to be built by the Swedish State-owned railroads for a price of nearly 3,000,000 kronor. The need for a boat capable of forcing the heavy ice barriers, which each winter obstruct shipping on this route, was strongly felt last year when the water between Sweden and Germany froze so solidly that no vessels, not even warships, could cut their way through. The city of Göteborg, on Sweden's west coast, also planned to acquire a new ice breaker with which to keep open the shipping lanes to the North Sea, even in the most severe winter weather. ¶ An attempt at "purification" of the Swedish Communists resulted in a split of the party. Suspected of being emissaries from Moscow to affect the cleansing process, two foreign Communists, Leonid Janowitz and an Englishman, Thoor Ferguson, were detained by the Stockholm police. A Finnish "Red" agitator, Hurmedvaara, and a Norwegian, by name of Hansen, were also held by the authorities. ¶ A monument erected to the memory of the late Hjalmar Lundbohm, famous Swedish industrialist who was called "Lapland's Uncrowned King" because of the important rôle he played in the development of the iron ore fields in northern Sweden, has been unveiled at Kiruna, in Lapland, headquarters of the Swedish iron-ore industry. ¶ Prince Oscar Bernadotte, brother of King Gustaf and father-in-law of the former Miss Estelle Manville, of New York, was heartily acclaimed by friends, relatives and the press upon his seventieth birthday.



wn

'he

his

ear

ost

ern

or-

ec-

m-

ffic

vas

of

un-

ck-

ail-

the

ak-

om

ny,

be

ail-

ro-

orc-

ach

ute,

wa-

oze

var-

The

ast.

ker

oing

nost

t at

mu-

Sus-

COW

for-

dan

de-

nish

da

also

nent

[jal-

dus-

Un-

por-

ment Swe-

# NORWAY Prime Minister Johan Lud-

wig Mowinckel in a speech during his recent stay in

Bergen, stated that the financial outlook for Norway was highly encouraging, and that the economic status of the country at present was like a "happy fairy tale" compared to that of last year, Mr. Mowinckel also added that Iceland had joined the peace treaty signed by Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, thus making war between the Scandinavian peoples "an absolute impossibility." ¶ Mr. C. J. Hambro, speaker of the Storting, and Professor Halvdan Koht have been appointed by the King as Norway's delegates to the conference between Norway and Denmark concerning the old Norwegian documents and State papers resting in the Danish archives from the time of the Dano-Norwegian union. The question of the ownership of these documents has caused some friction between Norway and Denmark, and it seems that both countries are anxious to have any misunderstandings ironed out. The Danish delegates are former Premier Niels Neergaard and former Foreign Minister Ove Rode. ¶ The new Nordland Railway from Snaasa to Grong was opened for traffic on November 30. Thereby the first piece of this railway which had been discussed for more than a generation, before it was finally decided upon by the Storting in 1908, has been completed. The northern terminal will be Bodö, a town which from a tourist viewpoint is remarkable as being the first place in Norway where travellers arriving from southern districts can see the mid-¶ According to Professor night sun. Fridtjof Nansen, the leader of the proposed Arctic exploration by airship expedition, the Graf Zeppelin will leave Germany on its northbound cruise in the middle of March, 1930. Dogs will be taken on board in Russia to be used if the airship must make a forced landing. ¶ A hurricane has ravaged the southern coast of Norway, causing considerable damage to property, especially to outlying stretches of forests. A ship went down, two men perishing. ¶ Numerous reports of delayed steamers, flooded and destroyed quays, smashed boats, disabled power stations, broken telephone and telegraph wires created quite a stir all over Norway. According to the harbor master, the Port of Oslo had not for the last seventeen years experienced a tempest of similar violence. The closed budget accounts for 1928-29, as recently published, show a surplus of 211,000 kroner. Among the revenue items which exceeded estimates were direct taxes and the postal and telegraph services. ¶ Norwegian shipowners have placed orders with Danish, Swedish, English, and Italian shipbuilding firms for the construction of tankships to a total tonnage of 650,000. The mining industry of Norway has made marked progress reports available for the year 1928 show. The total value of mining products for that year amounted to 29.1 million kroner, as compared to 21.3 million for 1927. Eighty-seven per cent of the products are sulphur and iron ore. ¶ The Norwegian National Theater in Oslo has had a deficit of 130,000 kroner last season. The poor outlook for the coming season has compelled the theater to reduce its budget by dropping the orchestra. ¶ Björn Björnson, who visited America on a lecture tour last summer, reached 70 years in November, and was much fêted in Norway.

# THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples, by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the Review, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; Viggo Carstensen, Secretary, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo; K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. Regular Associates, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the Review. Sustaining Associates, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the Review and Classics. Life Associates, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

#### The Ten-Year Report of Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen

Ten years ago, in May 1929, Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen was founded. During the time which has elapsed since that momentous date one hundred and fifty-six Swedish students have crossed the Atlantic to take up their Fellowships, University and Industrial, in this country. This fact alone would justify the publication of the ten years' report, which has just been issued by Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen to mark its jubilee. Presented in the form of a beautifully printed and illustrated pamphlet, the report covers all the work which the Stiftelse has accomplished in the ten years of its existence. In this account, of course, the Fellowships loom as the most important item because of the distinguished work which the recipients have done in the United States and the important positions which so many of them now fill in their native land. But the report indicates something of almost equal importance in the growing understanding which is becoming every day apparent in the mutual relations of Sweden and the United States. Neither the Stiftelse nor the Foundation wish in any way to enter the political field, or to stress unduly the nationalism of either country; what both societies are doing is to preserve for the future the double cultural heritage of which both lands may be proud, and by peaceful penetration making known to both peoples the truth about each other. Of its part in this adventure the Stiftelse can well afford to be proud.

What the Stiftelse has done would not have been possible without the generous interest, given in the midst of manifold duties, which His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Sweden, has exhibited towards it. Nor would the organization of the young society have been possible without the unstinted devotion of its first president, the late Professor Svante Arrhenius, and of Mr. A. R. Nordvall and the other trustees who have all worked so hard for the Stiftelse's success. The Stiftelse and the Foundation as well owe a debt of gratitude to Miss Eva Fröberg, the charming and gracious lady who for ten years has so ably occupied the difficult post of secretary. Miss Fröberg, whose talents admirably fit her for this office, is responsible for the carrying out of all the Stiftelse's business.

To His Grace, Nathan Söderblom, the Archbishop of Uppsala, the distinguished president of Sverige Amerika Stiftelsen, and to all its officers and friends, the Foundation tenders its hearty congratulations on its ten years' of continuous achievement.

Trustees' Meeting

u-

he

of sh

k-

mie-

18,

en,

me

ng

ing

80-

the

of

by

to

er.

else

not

ous

old

the

ted

of

ith-

res-

ien-

the

SO

Stif-

ve a

erg,

for

diffi-

erg,

this

out

the

shed

The autumn meeting of the Trustees of The Foundation was held on Saturday, November 2, at the Harvard Club, New York. Eleven members of the Board were present, and there were two guests, the Consul General of Sweden, Mr. Olof H. Lamm, and Dr. G. E. Munthe, Director of the Arts and Crafts Museum in Göteborg and a Fellow of the Foundation for the current year.

Resignation of Dr. Vincent

Dr. George E. Vincent, a Trustee of the Foundation, has resigned as President of the Rockefeller Foundation, of which he has been the head for many years. Thus Dr. Vincent brings to a close a long period of usefulness with this institution, but his services will not be lost to the Foundation, which looks forward to a closer co-operation with him than has hitherto been possible.

Professor Hovgaard Honored

Among the many honors that have come to our Trustee, Professor William Hovgaard, is the honorary doctor's degree conferred by the Polytechnic Institute in Copenhagen on the occasion of its jubilee last summer. Professor Hovgaard has recently been elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

Industrial Fellowship

The Bank of Italy in San Francisco, which already has Swedish and Danish Fellows of the Foundation, has agreed to give a third fellowship, which will be awarded to a Norwegian. These Fellowships have been secured through the good offices of Mr. Frisell and other members of the California Chapter.

Fellows of the Foundation

Mr. Bengt Calov, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, arrived in New York the end of November and has taken up his work with Brown Brothers & Company, bankers.

Mr. Aage Toft Nielsen, Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, arrived in New York on November 30, and left for Rochester, N.Y., to begin work at the Consolidated Tool Construction Company in that city.

Mr. Frederick L. M. Höyer, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, has left for Detroit where he is working under the direction of Mr. Ole Singstad, chief engineer of the Holland Tunnel.

Mr. B. Ivar Humble and Mrs. Alice Jeansson, Fellows of the Foundation from Sweden, sailed for home on the M.S. Gripsholm of the Swedish American Line on December 7. Mr. Humble was accompanied by his wife who had recently joined him in this country.

Former Fellows

Mr. Sven Ingvar, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden in 1919-1920, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the University of Lund.

Publications of former Fellows continue to come in, the latest being International Corn Borer Investigations, Report II, by Tage Ellinger, Fellow from Sweden in 1920, and Struensee and the Reform Movement in Denmark, by Henry Steele Commager published by the University of Chicago.

Robert P. Holdsworth, one of the American Fellows to Sweden for the year 1928-1929, has been broadcasting short talks about Sweden over the radio.

Dr. H. M. Westergaard, a former Fellow of the Foundation to Sweden, received an honorary degree at the Jubilee of the Polytechnic Institute in Copenhagen last summer.

One of our former Fellows to Norway, Professor Gunnar J. Malmin, has edited the letters of Ole Munch Raeder for the Norwegian American Historical Society. These letters have been published by the University of Minnesota Press under the title America in the Forties.

#### The New Classics

On November 23 two new Classics bearing the joint imprint of the Foundation and W. W. Norton & Company were published. These new books, numbers thirty-two and thirty-three in the series of SCANDINAVIAN CLASSICS, are: Peace, a novel by Arne Garborg, translated from the Norwegian by Phillips Dean Carleton, and Scandinavian Literature: From Brandes to Our Day by H. Topsöe-Jensen, translated from the Danish by Isaac Anderson. Peace is Garborg's greatest work and is a reflection of the author's own life with its scene laid on the bleak coast which was his home. Scandinavian Literature is the first book covering the whole field to be published in English, and will fill a long-felt need. Both books may be obtained directly from the office of the Foundation.

#### Arne Kildal

Mr. Arne Kildal, Secretary of Norge Amerika Fondet, the Foundation's allied society in Norway, who has been on a lecture tour of the United States, returned home early in December. While in New York he was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by members of the Foundation staff at the Town Hall Club.

#### Carl Milles

On Thursday, December 4, the Trustees of the Foundation gave a luncheon at the Harvard Club in New York for Mr. Carl Milles, the well-known Swedish sculptor. Mr. Milles has been in the United States superintending the erection of a fountain in Chicago, and has been given an appreciative reception wherever he has gone. In addition to Mr. Milles, the Trustees had as their guests at the luncheon a group of young architects

whom Mr. Milles wished to meet. A few of Mr. Milles' best known works were on view at the Fifty-sixth Street Galleries from November 27 to December 14.

#### The Scandinavian Forum

On Friday, November 15, the Secretary of the Foundation and Dr. G. L. Munthe were guests at a dinner given by the American-Scandinavian Forum of Boston. After the dinner Dr. Munthe gave an illustrated talk on a Swedish Museum and its work. The Forum has recently become affiliated with the Foundation and is planning an interesting program for the winter.

#### The New York Chapter

The New York Chapter held its monthly Club Night at the Hotel Plaza on Friday, December 6. The invited guests were: the Consul General of Sweden and Mrs. Lamm, Colonel and Mrs. Clarence Chamberlin, and Miss Greta Skoog, a gifted soprano who presented a delightful selection of songs.

N

0

d

St

0

R

d

re

A

th

de

li

hi

fo

01

er

T

Ic

U

fo

ps

of

at he

# NORTHERN LIGHTS

An Exhibition of Modern Norwegian Prints

An exhibition numbering three hundred and twenty Norwegian etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts was opened in the Brooklyn Museum November 16, and remained on view until January first. The collection was assembled by the Norwegian Society of Graphic Arts in Oslo, which earlier had arranged similar exhibits in Florence, Amsterdam, and Stockholm. It is planned that the present group of prints will be shown in several of our larger cities.

The exhibition was formally opened on November 15, by acting Consul Hvistendahl. He was introduced by Dr. William Henry Fox, director of the Brooklyn Museum, who has on many occasions displayed his great interest in Northern art, and offered the public frequent opportunities to view examples of it in the institution over which he presides.

n

ie

s-

ın

m

e-

is

he

ly

ıy,

he

rs.

m-

ted

ec-

red

tho-

the

re-

The

we-

slo,

ex-

ock-

oup

our

d on

sten-

liam

Mu-

dis-

art,

The catalogue of twenty-nine artists included such eminent names as Munch, Werenskiold, Nordhagen, and Arne Kavli. Among Werenskiold's etchings were his portraits of Nansen and Kinck. Besides portraits, Nordhagen showed some interesting peasant interiors. Among artists represented in the exhibition were Alfhild Börsum-Johnson, Pola Gauguin, Gudmund Stenersen, and H. K. Stabell.

# The Dedication of the Jacob Riis Monument

The Jacob Riis Monument, in the shape of a Danish barrow, in the Jacob Riis Memorial Park in Chicago was dedicated on November 2 in the presence of some fifteen hundred Danish-Americans. The dedicatory address was made by Peter B. Nelson. Others who spoke were Jens Jensen, landscape architect, and Consul General Baumann, who also read a telegram of congratulation from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The deed of gift was delivered by Mr. Olesen to Joseph Gubbins, President of the Northwest Park Board, who responded in a cordial speech of thanks. A poem by Anton Kvist was read, and there were several musical numbers rendered. The last speaker was Roger William Riis of New York, who, on behalf of his sister, Mrs. Owre of Minneapolis, and himself, expressed the gratitude they felt for this great honor to their father's memory, and also the pleasure they experienced in being present on this occasion.

# The American Commission to Iceland

President Hoover has appointed a commission of five members to represent the United States at the celebration next summer of the thousandth anniversary of the founding of the Althing, the Icelandic parliament, and to present to the people of Iceland a statue of Leif Ericson. Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota heads the commission, and the other mem-

bers are Representative O. B. Burtness of North Dakota, Frederick H. Fljozdal of Detroit, O. P. B. Jacobsen of Minneapolis, and Sveinbjörn Johnson of Urbana, Illinois.

# The Danish American Women's Association's Tour to Iceland

The Danish American Women's Association of New York has arranged a tour to Iceland and Denmark next summer. The party will sail on the Polonia of the Baltic America Line, leaving New York June 18, and arriving in Reykjavik June 25, in time to participate in the three-day celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Icelandic parliament on the plains of Thingvalla. From Reykjavik the tour will be continued to Throndhjem and the Norwegian fjords, and thence to Copenhagen.

#### The Laila Film

Laila has been a beloved story-book heroine in Norway for more than a generation. She even had an American introduction back in the 'eighties. Now she is on her way to acquiring hosts of new friends, the world over, through the films. J. A. Friis, the Norwegian author and philologist, wrote this story of a baby girl, who was lost from a reindeer sledge pursued by wolves on a winter's night, to be found by some Lapps and brought up among them. It was translated into several languages, including an English version by Ingrid Markhus, published by Putnams.

Last summer the eventful narrative was enacted before a motion picture camera, with the stage set in Finnmarken in Northern Norway, amid snow, and Lapps, and herds of reindeer. A beautiful film version was made, which has already been acclaimed a success in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The story has now also been reissued in a new dress, illustrated with photographs from the film, and published by Gyldendal Norsk Forlag.

International Exhibition of Glass and Rugs

Under the auspices of the American Federation of Arts there is being shown an International Exhibition of Glass: Decorative, Tableware, and Architectural; in association with Rugs. Sweden is among the countries represented in the exhibition. The initial showing was at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, after which it is being shown for about a month each in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia; the Art Institute of Chicago; City Art Museum of St. Louis; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Dayton Art Institute; Cincinnati Museum Association, and the Baltimore Museum of Art.

Scandinavian Posters at the New Rochelle Public Library

The New Rochelle Art Association opened its series of winter exhibitions at the public library with a display of 96 advertising posters from the Scandinavian countries. In addition to travel poster; there were those advertising flower shops, theaters, fish markets, bakeries, and restaurants.

Mr. Orson Lowell, chairman of the exhibition committee, was assisted by other members of his committee, George T. Tobin and Courtney Allen.

A Play for Children

A delighted audience composed mostly of small children saw the opening performance of Sonya's Search for the Christmas Star which was given four times in December by the Junior League. at Hampden's Theater in New York. It is a Norwegian play by Sverre Brandt and has been translated by Lorence M. Woodside. The part of the little girl Sonya was sympathetically played by Margaret Brett, and the company as a whole acquitted itself very well. It is a pleasing play with brisk action and not a little humor.



tia

Ill Sy

Ar

bee

far

the

str cal

me

an

inc

no

of

me

WO

int

pre

wh

lik

ane

de

na

the

col

mo

rea

abl

Ch

cor

of

of

ing

Bu

ele

ma

of

and

me

ter

and

bee

be

the

pri vat the

#### FICTION

A Young People. By Hans E. Kinck. Translated from the Norwegian by Barent Ten Eyck. Dutton. 1929. Price \$2.50.

Again a Norwegian writer is introduced to the American public. This time it is a man who by competent judges has been pronounced the greatest in his generation in Norway, and whom all can agree to call the subtlest, the most intellectually sophisticated. He utterly lacks the ingratiating qualities of Hamsun and the sprightliness of Bojer, and though his cir-cle of readers is growing, it is certain that he will never equal them in popular favor. He may perhaps be called the poet's poet, and is credited with having influenced the younger writers of Norway more than any of his contemporaries have done. A ten-volume edition of his works has been put out in Germany.

A Young People is one of Kinck's early books and is entirely naturalistic, lacking that undertone of mysticism which fascinates in his other works; and perhaps from its simplicity of outline it is suitable for a first presentation of the author. Sjurd Björntveit is a vigorous climber type that people of all nations can recognize. But while Hamsun's climbers— Benoni and Theodor-have something touching and almost lovable in their absurdities, Sjurd is a loathsome creature, who tortures flies, pushes his enemy's sheep down a precipice, and hopes his wife will die in childbed so that he can marry one higher in the social scaleto say nothing of such other crimes as arson and theft.

Sjurd's struggle to rise receives a peculiar bitterness from the class cleavage that existed in Norway only a half century ago. He knows that, however rich and powerful he may become, he can never enter the homes of the three or four professional men in the village. They are storfolk and keep themselves aloofexcept for their dubious erotic adventures with people of common clay. The picture of the whole community, including the representatives of religion, is so repulsive that when the sheriff says, "Only give us time! We are a young people," it falls on the ear as a sarcasm. Undoubtedly Kinck is aware of strong forces working underneath the surface, and he is not without sympathy for his people-even the scoundrel Sjurd Björntveit he dowers with "child eyes"-but he fails to communicate that sympathy to the reader.

H.A.L.

#### FAIRY TALES

The Story of a Mother. By Hans Christian Andersen. With Eighteen Original Illustrations by the Danish Artist, Frits Syberg. Valdemar Christensen, Publisher. Cincinnati. 1929. Price \$4.00.

Denmark is preparing to celebrate, on April 2, 1930, the one hundred and twentyfifth anniversary of the birth of Hans Christian Andersen. As a fitting memorial it has been decided to bring out in a new edition his famous tale, The Story of a Mother, with the drawings of Frits Syberg. Though perhaps the most beloved of all Andersen's tales, it is, strangely enough, often omitted from American editions. Is it because the storymother who strives with Death for her child, and finally learns to submit to God's willinculcates the virtue of resignation?-a virtue not so popular here as, for instance, in the Orient. It was one of the great satisfactions of Andersen's life that this particular tale met much response in so distant a part of the world as India.

ck.

nt

7ho

the

nd

the

rly

and

eir-

He

l is

ger

on-

tion

arly

that

his

city

tion

rous

can

hing

iurd

flies,

pice,

that

le-

rson

uliar

isted

nows

be-

the

lage.

00f-

with

f the enta-

n the

re a

casm.

orces

s not

the

with

that

L.

The Story of a Mother has been translated into twenty-three languages and illustrated by artists of many countries, but it is doubtful if it has ever been more understandingly interpreted than in the drawings of Frits Syberg, who was not only a Dane and a country lad like Andersen, but was even born on the Island of Funen where Andersen was born and spent his childhood. In the tales of Andersen we always feel the mingling of a homely, intimate charm with an exotic imagination. Syberg has placed most emphasis on the first of these qualities, and his simple, realistic drawings of a Danish home and countryside give added pathos to Andersen's moving story by bringing it closer to the reader.

The drawings are beautifully reproduced in the edition which has now been made available in English through the initiative of Mr. Christensen. The portfolio should be a welcome gift in any home where there are lovers of Hans Christian Andersen.

### BIOGRAPHY

Memoirs of Leonora Christina Daughter of Christian IV of Denmark. Written during her imprisonment in the Blue Tower at Copenhagen, 1663-1685. Translated by F. E. Bunnett. Dutton. 1929. Price \$5.00.

The story of Leonora Christina has all the elements of romance. The daughter of Denmark's greatest king, herself the first lady of the court, married to the most powerful and most distinguished of Denmark's noblemen, the friend of queens and princes, the center of every gathering by virtue of her beauty and grace, as well as her position, she had been placed by fortune as high as she could be without being a reigning queen. Then, after the accession of her brother, Frederik III, she was thrown into a horrible dark and filthy prison, subjected to every indignity and privation, and kept there for twenty-two years, the victim as much of the queen's jealousy as of the political intrigues in which her husband

had become involved. And this prison was separated only by a wall from the room that had been her bridal chamber in the palace.

It was during her imprisonment that Leonora Christina wrote the thrilling "Chronicle of Sorrow" which is not only considered by experts the best prose literature written in Denmark in the seventeenth century, but has retained its popularity as a folk-book to this day. Such a document could hardly be missed by those seeking memoirs of court, camp, and society, and it has been chosen as the second volume in the Background of History Series edited by Cyril Hughes Hartman. It is furnished with notes and an introduction sufficiently full to render it clear to those unfamiliar with the Danish background.

#### SCIENCE

Forestry in Sweden and Adjacent Lands. By George Sargent Perry. Mount Alto, Pennsylvania. 1929. 276 pp. Published by the Author.

To those who have enjoyed the profitable experience of visiting the forests of Sweden this volume by George Sargent Perry, Professor of Silviculture at the Pennsylvania State Forest School, will appeal as having great interest and value. It should serve its greatest purpose, however, as a means of providing a large amount of valuable detail regarding the forests and forestry of Sweden to those foresters who are not familiar at first hand with the progressive forest practice in Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries and to those, who through lack of knowledge of Swedish, find the important publications of the Swedish foresters a closed book.

Professor Perry, recently a Forestry Fellow of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, spent a year in Sweden in the study of forest conditions and woods practice in that most "forestry minded" of countries. He has recorded the results of his observations in very readable form and has included a large amount of translated and tabular material of the greatest value for reference purposes. The forests and timber-using industries of Sweden occupy first place in the economic fabric of that country. A study of the forest organization and management as practised there cannot fail to be of interest and profit to American foresters, and Professor Perry's book makes a wealth of such information available.

The author gives a résumé of the operative Swedish forest laws together with an exposition of the parts played by the State and private organizations in the development of the very cohesive forest policy that characterizes Sweden as a wood-producing nation. Under other headings "Forestry versus Agriculture," "Forest Economics and Statistics," "Silvicultural Practices," "Land Drainage," "Regulation and Working Plans," "Administration and Utilization" and other subjects are set forth in detail. Professor Perry, through the pages of his new volume, has made a real contribution to the literature of forestry.

ROBERT P. HOLDSWORTH.

# The Story of a Mother

by

# HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

With Eighteen Original Illustrations by

## FRITZ SYBERG

Americans interested in the finer things in life, such as art and books, appreciate and love the "fairy tales" and stories by Hans Christian Andersen.

From his homeland, Denmark, his fame has spread all over the world and his classical stories for children and grown-ups alike, have been translated into almost every language. Thus there are many English and American editions.

Yet, "The Story of a Mother," although probably the most beautiful and comforting of them all, frequently is left out. This story therefore often is unknown even to Americans admiring the fairy tales of *Hans Christian*, as affectionately he is called by many, who cherish the author as a friend.

Indeed, it may be said, that to the Danes and to men of letters everywhere, Andersen is in literature what Lincoln is in history to Americans and to mankind. Both had great hearts and great minds; both were original in thought and behavior; and both loved their fellow men, particularly children, as well as other creatures.

"The Story of a Mother" has been chosen for an art edition in Danish, commemorating on April 2nd, 1930, the 125th Anniversary of the birth of the author. A similar American edition with English text has been reproduced and printed in Cincinnati by The W. B. Carpenter Company for the undersigned Publisher, who has acquired the American Copyright, realizing that cultured Americans, whether or not of Scandinavian origin, would be extremely interested in this art edition.

"The Story of a Mother" particularly gives comfort and consolation to those afflicted with the loss of a child. The sorrowful mother in this story found solace and finally recognized that it might be for the best that "Death went away with her child into the unknown land."

The story, as published, is beautifully illustrated by the famous Danish artist, Fritz Syberg. His eighteen original drawings, owned by the National Danish Art Museum in Copenhagen, have been perfectly reproduced on heavy paper, permitting framing of the prints which are combined in a nice folder. The artist has wrought the spirit of the story into each drawing. The eighteen different plates carry out the beauty and sentiment of the words of the author. The Danish art critic, Professor Karl Madsen, of world-wide reputation, and eminent critics in other countries, have expressed the highest praise of this art-work of Syberg.

As a gift to those blessed with children, and to lovers of art and literature in general, this edition will appeal. Others will want the work on or around April 2nd, 1930, in commemoration of the 125th anniversary of the birth of the author. Again on "Mothers Day," May 11th, "The Story of a Mother" with these beautiful illustrations will be in popular demand.

The best available English translation has been used, only slightly modified, when it was found inaccurate compared with the original Danish text.

The price per copy is only \$4.00, made possible solely by the large American edition. Leading Art and Book Stores throughout the country are distributing this beautiful work. Sent postpaid to anyone in U.S.A. and Canada upon receipt of \$4.00. Postage additional to other countries.

# VALDEMAR CHRISTENSEN, Publisher

3124 Harvard Ave.

Cincinnati, Ohio

561



# ROYAL COPENHAGEN PORCELAIN

INCORPORATED

Art of Exquisite Beauty

ove

ries

ere

em

ing hor

and ien, on ion

mhat

in

rith

zed

erg.

gen,

are

ing.

nor.

in

this

tion

The

was

ling

io



Visit Our Exhibition

notes

Write for Illustrated Booklets

155 West 57th Street (Opposite Carnegie Hall) NEW YORK



# Scandinavian Books

In the Original Languages and in English Translations

ART BOOKS, MUSIC Imported Magazines and Papers

Children's Picture Books Postal Cards, Etc.

Catalogues Free on Request

BONNIERS

561 Third Avenue

New York

(Corner of 37th Street)

ESTABLISHED 1891

# NORDISK TIDENDE



the leading Norwegian Newspaper in the United States

Latest Events in Norway
by Wireless General News from Norway by special Correspondents Everything That Happens Among Countrymen in U. S. by special Representatives Vital Social and Individual Problems in Norwegian-American Life intelligently discussed.

Published Weekly on Thursdays by

Subscription Rates: Norwegian News

\$3.00 per year in U.S.A.
3.50 per year to Canada
4.00 per year to Norway 4808 Fourth Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.
and other foreign Coun-Sample copy on request

The Most complete and up-to-date stock of

Norwegian Books

CLASSICS on this side of the Atlantic
CLASSICS RELIGIOUS MODERN
EDUCATIONAL FICTION HISTORICAL
Write for our complete catalog

Nordisk Tidende's Bookstore 4808 FOURTH AVENUE BROOKLYN, N.Y BROOKLYN, N.Y.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

# Yes, You CAN Take Cod Liver Oil—And LIKE It!

If you have said, "I can't take cod liver oil," we are here to tell you that you can take Peter Moller's.

And Peter Moller's is "straight" cod liver oil—not a mixture. Your physician prefers that you take the pure oil with its health and strength-giving qualities undiluted or weakened. Besides, pure cod liver oil is just chock-full of vitamines—a teaspoonful contains as many vitamines as several helpings of spinach. The scientific world has not yet learned all about vitamines, but new facts constantly coming to light show that they have tremendous influence on health.

Peter Moller devised a new way of extracting cod liver oil. He keeps the air from it during the entire process. Then he bottles it immediately. The bottle of Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil you buy of your druggist was filled and sealed at

Moller's place in Norway. It is absolutely pure oil, free from that "fishy" taste and odor that you dislike in ordinary cod liver oil. Furthermore, the Moller process preserves the vitamines. You have two advantages: the oil is palatable and it is rich in vitamines.

So go back to real cod liver oil. Give up the mixtures and concoctions that you have been using to cover up the taste, Now you can use the real oil and get the full benefits that real oil gives.

Just ask your druggist for "Peter Moller's Cod Liver Oil." Remember the name, "Peter Moller." He is your friend because he is the man who took "I can't take it" away from cod liver oil and put "I like that" there instead. Schieffelin & Co., 16-26 Cooper Square, New York. Distributors for the United States.

# Surgical Instruments of "Stainless Steel"

Made by STILLE-WERNER, Stockholm, Sweden, and sold in this country by

## STILLE-SCANLAN

NEW YORK

The first to be made of "Stainless Steel" and the first to be introduced to the American market—Stille-Scanlan instruments alone combine a century of professional cooperation in the detailed designing and expert making of the finest surgical instruments in the world—and the proper application of "Stainless Steel" in their construction.

## STILLE-SCANLAN

522 Fifth Avenue NEW YORK

# An After Dinner Cheese of Rare Delicacy and Flavor



Sold in leading Stores throughout the World

Served on "Norge" over the North Pole, also on "Graf-Zeppelin's" Trans-Atlantic Flight.

B. WESTERGAARD & CO.,

187-189 West 9th St.,

Brooklyn, N.Y.

210

In pr enmar

argest :

ly to the and the sets tha

of the i

nstalla besides

has bec

arity.

ORWEG VORK I

Norw

irrig

annin

ne, a c

hand ian Er

ent of

at the

ations.

ENEZI

Evide

entativ

ore d

# ORREFORS GLASS



A. J. VAN DUGTEREN & SONS

210 - 5th Ave.

t!

utely

and

liver

pre-

it is

ve up

you taste.

et the

Mol-

name,

d be-

t take

I like

Co.,

istrib-

ese

lavor

World

le, also on

clyn, N.Y.

Flight.

O.,

New York

# 1

# The Weavers

INCORPORATED

446 MADISON AVE.
(Between 49th and 50th Streets)
New York

## TAPESTRIES

Representing the oldest Tapestry weaving in Europe. Hand-woven and hand-spun.

YARN

LOOMS

Hand-carded, hand-spun, vegetable-dyed Large and

Pictorial Tapestry Weaving Taught

Transparent Portieres and Curtains

Sport Articles, Dresses and Fur Coats Silver and Enameled Silver

Vases, candlesticks, wine-glasses and table-ware flat silver. Enameled spoons, brooches, pins, jewelry and filigree.

### PORCELAIN and POTTERY

Designed and colored in the blue and green of the Far North.

## TRADE NOTES

GROWTH OF DANISH RADIO INDUSTRY

In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Denmark is the country in Europe having the argest number of radio listeners. This is due large-y to the high standing of the Danish radio industry and the progress made in the manufacture of radio ets that have won international renown. One phase of the industry which is particularly notable is the installation of apparatus in ships of other countries besides Denmark. A special Danish loud-speaker has become very popular in private homes where this kind of entertainment has gained great popularity.

Nonwegian Engineers for Inrigation Work in Asia Minor

Norwegian engineers have been very successful a irrigation work in Asia Minor, and it is considered certain that, with the Turkish Government blaning a more extensive development along this in, a call will go out for more Norwegians to take hand in developing these projects. The Norwegian Engineering Society is sponsoring the employment of members of the society with every evidence that the Angora authorities will approve the appliantations.

INEZUELA INVITES DANISH BUSINESS

Evidencing its interest in Denmark as an export mutry, the Venezuelan Government sent a represultive to that country to open the way for a more direct trade with South America. Dr. Oc-

tavio Baptiste, as quoted in the Danish newspapers, states that at no time has Venezuela experienced a more prosperous period than at present, its oil wealth constituting a great national source of revenue.

DENMARK AS MODEL FOR POLAND'S FISHERIES

Among the efforts of Poland to improve its fisheries' industry is the employment of a Danish inspector to advise as to the best methods and equipment. With the completion of the port of Gdynia, Poland not only obtains its own outlet to the Baltic for the benefit of its export trade, but this will lead to renewed activity of fishing in the Baltic and beyond. Louis Olsen is the Danish instructor to whom Poland now looks to guide its fishermen in the right direction.

SWEDISH MATCH COMPANY DISCUSSED BY GERMAN AUTHOR

The German author, Wilhelm Grotkopp, in a book about the Swedish Match Company, translated into Swedish, discusses the various causes that have made Ivar Kreuger the outstanding financial magnate of Europe. Dr. Grotkopp brings to bear a keen understanding of international economics and makes out of a compilation of facts and data a romantic and fascinating story of the remarkable development of the Swedish match industry and its allied organizations. That Mr. Kreuger himself furnished much of the information incorporated in the book lends interest to the publication.



# 

This summer, be different. Make a voyage and tour of discovery—in Norway! Peasants in colorful national costumes. Houses with sod roofs and little trees growing on them! Farm homes perched precariously on sheer ledges thousands of feet above winding fjords. Picturesque fisherfolk. These amid scenic settings of unequalled magnificence, in a mild summer climate and illumined by the midnight sun—snow-capped mountains, vast glaciers, emerald lakes, sublime waterfalls—all easily accessible on your tour of discovery!

Let us tell you more about Norway. We sell nothing—we are here only to serve you. Ask for our booklets.

## Norwegian Governme Railways Travel Burn

342 Madison Avenue Rew York, N-Y-U-SA

# NORWAY

Sweden and Denmark

Consult us to assure your getting the best information and service on Norwegian cruises and all travel in Scandinavia.

> COMPLETE TOURS ARRANGED TO MEET INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS

Scandinavian Travel Bureau

280 Broadway New York City CHR. T. RAVEN, Director

# PHOENIX

New York's Scandinavian Music Restaurant

163 West 48th Street, near Seventh Avenue

Lunch with Swedish Smörgåsbord \$1.00 Dinner with Swedish Smörgåsbord \$1.75

A La Carte all Day

Concert Orchestra

# C.A.HANSSEN & BRG

4711 Fifth Avenue
368 Court Street, 8504 Fifth Ave.
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
TO ALL LINES

Reserve Your Tickets Now for Spring Sailings

Money Forwarded to any Place in Scandinavia by Draft or Radio

G

**Telephone Sunset 5278** 

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

Sailings from New York: 1930	
Oscar IIJan. 7	
United StatesJan 25	THE FOUR
Hellig OlavFeb. 1	LARGEST
Frederik VIIIFeb. 15	STEAMERS
United States Mar. 1	DIRECT TO
Hellig Olav Mar. 8	
Oscar IIMar. 15	DENMARK
Frederik VIIIMar. 22	
United StatesApr. 5	Large, steady, comfortable steam-
Hellig OlavApr. 12	ers. Unexcelled cuisine. Moving
Oscar IIApr. 19	()
Frederik VIIIApr. 26	pictures. Ship's radio magazine.
United States May 10	Daily concerts by ship's orchestra
Hellig OlavMay 17	and electric victrola.
Oscar IIMay 24	Scenic route: South Norway, Chris-
Frederik VIIIMay 31	
United StatesJune 14	tiansand, Oslo Fjord, Oslo, Swed-
Oscar IIJune 28	ish coast, Danish riviera—to
Frederik VIIIJuly 5	Copenhagen.
United StatesJuly 19	Quick connections by rail or air
Oscar IIAug. 2 Frederik VIIaAug. 9	service between Copenhagen and
United StatesAug. 23	
Hellig OlavAug. 30	continental points. (Copenhagen to
Oscar IISept. 6	Hamburg, Berlin, 10 hours by rail;
Frederik VIIISept. 13	13/4 hours by aeroplane.)
United StatesSept. 27	
Hellig OlavOct. 4	MINIMUM RATES:
Oscar IIOct. 11	CABIN CLASS \$140 and \$145
Frederik VIIIOct. 18	less 12% reduction for round trip:
United States Nov. 1	Eastbound Aug. 16-May 15.
Hellig OlavNov. 8	Westbound Oct. 16-June 15.
Oscar IINov. 22	TOURIST THIRD CABIN
Frederik VIII Dec. 9	Round Trip \$197.50 and \$200.50

rume

enue U·S·A

BRC

u e fth Ave.

7.

S

KETS

ow for

lace in Radio

278

Hellig Olav ..... Dec. 19

For reservations and information apply to our agents, or

THIRD CLASS

Round Trip \$175 and \$178

# SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE

General Offices: Passenger Department, 27 Whitehall Street, New York

Chicago, Ill.         130 N. La Salle           Minneapolis         123 S. Third           Boston, Mass.         248 Washington	Street Win	Francisco	Antoine Main	Street Street
Seattle, Wash	venue Hal	ifax, N.S51 Upper		

# AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE

COMBINATION PASSENGER, FAST FREIGHT AND U. S. MAIL SERVICE
"The American Route to Northern Europe"

Direct—New York to Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors and to the
Polish ports of Gdynia and Danzie

#### Weekly Sailings -

ONE CLASS	ALL OUTSID	E ROOMS
EXCEI	LENT CUISINE	
	ONE WAY	RD. TRIP
COPENHAGEN	\$100.00	\$195.00
GDYNIA	. \$100.00	\$195.00
DANZIG	\$100.00	\$195.00
STOCKHOLM	\$110.00	\$210.00
HELSINGFORS	\$115.00	\$220.00
Rates effects	ve until April 30.	1930

Copenhagen, Danzig, Gdynia, Helsingfors S.S. ARGOSY	Jan.	2
Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors S.S. SCHENECTADY	Jan.	9
Copenhagen, Danzig, Gdynia, Helsingfors S.S. MINNEQUA	Jan.	16
Copenhagen, Stockholm, Helsingfors S.S. BIRD CITY	Jan.	23
Copenhagen, Danzig, Gdynia, Helsingfors S.S. SAGAPORACK	Jan.	30

Send for our new descriptive booklet

## MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC.

Managing Agents
5 Broadway, New York City Telephone Digby 6700

Philadelphia, Pa	Bourse Bldg.	Mobile, Ala
		Stockholm, Sweden
	The Rookery	Copenhagen, Denn
	1548 Canal Bank Bldg.	Helsingfors, Finlar
	Seaboard Bldg.	Oslo, Norway
	Oliver Bldg.	Gdynia, Poland
	. Merchants Exchange Bldg.	Warsaw, Poland
	Union Trust Bldg.	
Tampa, Fla	Stovall Prof. Bldg.	Danzig

reselvence pigol 0100
Mobile, AlaAdministration Bldg.
Stockholm, Sweden Jacobstorg 3
Copenhagen, DenmarkÖstergade 3
Helsingfors, FinlandLars Krogius & Co.
Oslo, Norway E. B. Lund A/s
Gdynia, Poland
Warsaw, PolandJerozolimski 39
Danzig

#### SHIPPING NOTES

PLANS FOR IMPROVING THE HARBOR OF ELSINORE

The long-contemplated improvement of the harbor of Elsinore is now to be realized through a project that will involve an expenditure of about 15,000,000 kroner. It is proposed to make the improvements near the noted watering establishment of Marienlyst, and to pay special attention to the needs of yachtsmen and fishermen who have been long without adequate safety provisions of this nature.

THE PANAMA CANAL AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS

Having just completed its fifteenth year of service, the Panama Canal ended its fiscal year with a substantial increase of traffic over the year before. In the first year of its opening the canal showed 4,888,454 tons of cargo passing through, and this amount increased sevenfold during the thirteen years that followed, with 37,202,874 tons passing both ways in 1928. The figures for 1929 are not yet fully available.

SWEDISH SHIPYARDS HOLD WORLD'S BUILDING RECORD

The Göta Works at Gothenburg have orders for 28 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 265,000, and it is asserted in shipping circles that this undoubtedly is a world record. Of these ships, eighteen are tankers and the rest cargo vessels. The shipyard has increased its capacity to such an extent that it

has launched on an average one vessel a month The combined orders of the three shipyards, the Göta Works, the Eriksberg Works, and Kockums Mechanical Workshops, total 445,000 tons.

NORWEGIAN SHIP EQUIPMENT WINS ENGLISH PRAISE

In a recent article in the Daily Mail of London, special attention is called to the care of Norwegian shipowners for the comfort of their crews. The general quarters of the ships, even of tankers, is held up as praiseworthy compared with conditions that often obtain in ships of other countries. The mes rooms of the men in the machine hold, for instance, are considered equal in appointment to those of the officers on board English ships.

LIGHTHOUSE CONFERENCE OF 21 NATIONS HELD IN LONDON

The first International Lighthouse Conference, held in London, was under the chairmanship of Admiral G. R. Maunsell, who called attention to the fact that the introduction of the wireless and direction-finding by no means made the light and sound signals superfluous. Captain P. Sinding of Denmark gave as a reason for the construction of Danish lightships of wood that this material better withstood collisions and that it was warmer for the crews. Bringing the conference to a close, Admiral Maunsell said one of the greatest benefits that the future had in store was the invention of means for seeing through fog, or improving the penetration of light through fog.

When answering advertisements, please mention THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW